THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Revolution in Rome—Appeal to the Italians by the Roman Junta—Garibaldi on the Peace Congress—Speech of Count Bismark, Etc. Etc.

THE ROMAN REVOLUTION

Manifesto of the Roman Junta.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The establishment of concord between the various factions of the Roman Liberal party was generally desired, in order that they might unitedly carry out the enterprise of freeing Rome from the yoke of the priests and accomplishing the unity of Italy. This wish was, after great effort, fulfilled, and we, succeeding the National Roman Committee and the Centre of Insurrection, were accredited by both those bodies to our fellow-citizens by a manifesto addressed to the Romans on the 13th of July last. We undertook our difficult charge, trusting that Romans and Italians, without violating the September Convention and without depriving Rome of the initiative of the insurrection, would assist us by every means in their power. In fact, what have our enemies been doing for several years past? Legitimists and Sanfedists in Europe and throughout the world emulously strive to send here, their last rock of refuge, every sort of help, money, mind, and men. Their public and secret associations, the meetings improvised here and there, the parish churches transformed into recruiting offices, and the efforts of private persons, have joined all countries in a vast conspiracy against civilization and against Italy, choosing Rome as their battle-field. Can Rome alone, in the miserable political and economical condition to which she has been reduced, struggle against all the forces thus brought to bear upon her by the religious and political fanaticism of the world? Must she alone, after having from 1848 to this day prodigally contributed intellect, money, and men in all the liberal movements and great wars of the nation, must she alone struggle against the united strength of the reaction here assembled in conspiracy? The Italian Government is bound, it is true, by the September Convention. In order to secure the removal of the French flag from Pontifical territory it has had to renounce all forcible means of planting the Italian flag on that territory. But will the Italians be less clear-sighted respecting their true interests than their enemies from every country who now make head at Rome? Has not Italy national associations, constituted with the sagacious object of assisting the great efforts of the nation, outside the sphere of diplomatic responsibility? Has she not institutions and generous citizens who can and will extend the necessary support to those who labor for the fulfilment of the national aspirations? To those associations, to those institutions, to those citizens we now address ourselves.

Intending to carry out as soon as possible a Roman insurrection, without embarrassing the Italian Government, without rashness and without previous fiascs, we have in readiness a vast organization. But, as every one knows, this organization cannot be maintained without great expenditure, and the preparations for the day of action are very costly. Our treasury, that furnishes all, has received for several months past no other contributions than the offerings of this patriotic population, impoverished by long tyranny and a series of noble sacrifices. We are in the breach awaiting your help. If this unexpectedly fail us, the liberal party, now strongly organized, cannot but remain in the power of intriguers.

May such misfortune, such shame, never fall upon Rome and Italy.

THE NATONAL ROMAN JUNTA.

Reply of Garibaldi.

To the National Roman Junta:—Your appeal to the Italians will not be in vain. In Italy there are many followers of Vincent de Paul many Jesuits—many who have sacrificed on the altar of the belly—but it it also consolatory to say there are many brave men of San Martino—many heroic *bersaglieri* of the Re d'Italia—many soldiers of the first artillery in the world—many descendants of the three hundred Fabians, and a remnant of the thousand of Marsala, who, if I am not mistaken, make up a hundred thousand young men who now fear to be too many to divide the small glory of driving foreign mercenaries and priests out of Italy. With regard to the means, Italy always had the misfortune to be rich enough to maintain foreign armies, and among her rich citizens patriots are not wanting who will, I am sure, assist you with splendid offerings. Forward, then, Romans; break your chains upon the cowls of your oppressors, and the Italians will share your glory.

Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi and the Peace Congress—Communication to the Press.

General Garibaldi lately addressed the following communication to several of the Italian journals:—

GENESTRELLE, Sept. 16.—Dear Friends:—Garibaldi has fled from Geneva! The Peace Congress has been dissolved by the radicals! The universal democracy has had a complete *fiasco!* Such is the cry of the spies, mischief-makers, and *mouchards* confounded together on the free soil of the beautiful Queen of the Lakes. And the organs of the masters, which, like the spies, share in the secret service money, are rivalling each other in eagerness to announce the agreeable news to the powerful of the earth. Yet I did not fly from Geneva; I did not escape *incognito* and without an adieu, as is pretended by the journals of action and obscurantism. I informed my friends, the day of my arrival at Geneva, that I should quit on the 11th, and they came to bid me farewell at my departure. As to the Peace Congress, I must admit that there were some divergencies. But those differences take nothing from the value of the truths proclaimed by the free men of the Congress. Let any one think of the large number of agents of the European police who were posted in the Congress with orders to disturb and destroy it if possible. Nevertheless the Congress was not a failure. The noble initiators of that glorious idea may rejoice in their honest consciences at having rendered a great service to humanity. Yes, under the auspices of a generous population of Helvetia, not far from the sacred site of the Ruth, where the fraternity of peoples commenced, and where it was proved that it is not mountains, rivers, and tongues, that divide the human family, but priests and despotism. Yes, under your auspices, sons of the Rome of Intelligence, the representatives of the progressive brotherhood of nations joined hands and laid the foundations of the worship of justice and truth, which must in the end prevail over the earth when the nations shall understand that their money should be employed in useful works, and not in the purchase of cuirasses, bombs, mercenaries, and spies.

G. GARIBALDI.

Arrest of Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23—8 P. M.—I posted letters just now written at Sina Lunga, where, at 5:40, the General was arrested by some 20 *carbinieri*, and two companies of the 27th regiment of the line. They surrounded the house at 4 A. M., arrested the master and all the guests, and shut horses and coachman in stables.

Then the lieutenant went to the General, saying, "A letter for you," and he read it in bed. It was the order of arrest. "I understand," he said, "I suppose I can take my bath?" Certainly, but the officer of the 27th refused, and carried him off just as he was, without a second shirt. A special train awaited him at Sina Lunga; they popped him in, and carried him via Scina near to Florence; there, finding that the tidings had spread, orders were sent to convey him to Alessandria, where he now is. I write on the point of starting, so excuse haste.

Florence in fury! The people have snatched arms from the National Guard; several sbirri wounded; all the troops in the streets. My next from Alessandria.

FORTRESS OF ALESSANDRIA, Sept. 25—11 A. M.—Again a hasty line, to tell you that I have seen Garibaldi in his filthy den; that I am supposed not to have seen him; that I am awaiting permission to see him.

He is, on the whole, very angry; first, that as a Deputy he, the invincible, has been arrested—not in *delicto flagrante*, seeing that he was merely on a visit to a friend with two secretaries; secondly, that he has been plunged into a beastly hole, and has not slept a wink, owing to fleas, bugs, and lice.

He reclaims his American citizenship, and if I get out of this and see your Minister, I guess he will get it. Henceforward he remains Italian, but refuses to be a "*subject*" of Victor Emanuel. When I left Florence the city was in a state of siege; Ratazzi hidden or escaped, the people frenzied.

As I reached Voghera, Marquis and Marchioness Palavicini—he of the Spielberg, afterwards Prefect of Palermo—rushed into the carriage. "What can we do for the General?" "Send him eight blankets, eight sheets, and twelve towels for his vapor bath;" and away they sped.

At one station off Alessandria I was advised that another "special train" of prisoners was telegraphed.

I much fear Menotti was of the number. If so, adieu Rome. If he remains free, the aim of Garibaldi will yet be realized.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE FENIANS.

News of the Manchester Rescue Triumph in Ireland—Insurgent Rejoicings—Reinforcement of the Channel Fleet.

CORK, Sept. 23.—Intelligence of the Fenian rescue at Manchester has caused considerable commotion in Ireland. For the last two nights bonfires were lit upon the surrounding hills and mountains, and bands of music, with yelling mobs, marched along the roads with military step, rejoicing at the rescue of Kelly and Deacy at Manchester and the escape of Osborne from Clonmel jail. The police did not interfere.

The channel fleet has been reinforced by the Lord Warden, and was ordered to remain in Queenstown harbor for some time, anticipating another rising.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech by Count Bismarck.

BERLIN, September 25.—In the Reichstag yesterday, after the presentation of the bills concerning the obligation of military service, nationality, and the mercantile navy, the discussion on the address commenced:—

M. Bebel (Saxon) blamed the policy pursued by the Government in the question of Luxembourg and North Schleswig, and contested its right to speak of successes obtained.

Count de Bismark replied that Luxembourg had not been separated from Germany; that she was in the same position as formerly, and governed by the same dynasty. Prussia had only renounced a doubtful right of garrison. In avoiding war the King was entitled to the gratitude of the nation.

The three first paragraphs were then adopted.

Count de Bismark again rose and declared that the Government recognized in the address a testimony given by the Reichstag in face of Southern Germany and foreign nations, and not as an invitation to more rapid action. The circular of the 7th indicates the point of view of the Government. If the nation wishes for unity no German statesman is strong enough to prevent it or frivolous enough to try. In referring to Northern Schleswig, she said that he did not believe that domination exercised over nations who wished to separate was useful in general, but sometimes it was indispensable. Example: Poland. The difficulty in Schleswig was the mixed character of the population.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

English Opinion of National Bank Failures and the Proposed Redemption of Bonds with Greenbacks.

From the London Morning Herald, Sept. 25.

But without attempting to foretell what will happen in Europe, we may glance at what has just taken place in America. No one is surprised to hear of local or general panics among our go-ahead cousins, who indulge in "a big smash" about twice as often as we do. Our correspondent tells us that no fewer than seven national banks are described as "shaky" in a black list kept by the Comptroller of the Currency, and within a few days, the fate with which the seven are threatened has actually overtaken two similar establishments. The story of their disasters reads familiarly enough to those who watch such things. The Farmers' Bank, of Brooklyn, started with a moderate capital, and went on prudently enough for some years. It made its way, it paid its dividends, it held up its head among the best of its brethren. Farmers, dealers, small tradesmen, and mechanics poured their savings into its coffers, which held them safely enough till the Directors had a fit of that speculative mania, which seems, sooner or later, to seize people in such situations. The President was Treasurer of the Tionesta and Sugar Creek Oil Company, Treasurer of the Bennehoff Run Oil Company, Treasurer of the Challenge Gold and Silver Mining Company, Director of the Trust River Navigation Company, President of a company of Divers and Wreckers, and Director of a company for making whisky by a cheap "patent process." And as each of these companies was allowed to tap the reservoirs of coin in the bank coffers, and as, also, the drain was kept up with the steadiness and persistence characteristic of such operations, the inevitable day arrived when the management had to confess their insolvency, and the customers to hear that 75 per cent. of their money was hopelessly gone. Like Overend & Gurney, or the French Credit Mobilier, their securities were what is called euphemistically inconvertible, or more plainly, worthless. The Farmers' Bank was but a small affair, but its story teaches the same moral as is to be learnt from the failure of more pretentious concerns. By the same mail we hear of a more than questionable stroke of policy said to be contemplated by the United States Government—of redeeming the national debt in currency instead of specie, besides reducing the rate of interest and subjecting the bonds to taxation. Just now the American cry is for gold from us; but indications are not wanting that our capitalists will probably be wise enough to keep their money in their own country. Here the crisis is over, and the time of revival seems to be not so very far off. In America many profess to see signs of coming convulsions among mercantile establishments, while the action of parties should serve to made us cautious, even in dealing with the Federal Government. When the payment of debt is somewhat inconvenient, and politicians are found advising an escape from obligation to pay in specie by a Shylock-like reliance upon the letter rather than the spirit of the bond, it is hardly wise to extend our investments in that quarter till all doubts are cleared up, and complete reliance upon national good faith towards national creditors has once more been established.

OBITUARY.

Peter Lorillard.

We regret to announce the death of this well-known and respected merchant of New York, which took place at Saratoga on Sunday last. Mr. Lorillard was a native of this city, and was one of the oldest of our merchants. His father, Peter Lorillard, Sr., who died many years ago, was, with his brothers, one of the many men whose energy and hard labor resulted not only in gaining them wealth, but in promoting the prosperity which the metropolis of the United States now enjoys. Descended from an ancient Huguenot family, the three brothers, Jacob, Peter, and George commenced life in humble circumstances, but by dint of hard labor amassed a competency which their heirs have greatly added to. The mother of the deceased subject of this sketch was a daughter of Nathaniel Griswold, long since dead, but during his lifetime one of our most prominent merchants. His parents being possessed of ample means, Mr. Lorillard received an excellent education, and after leaving school connected himself with his father and uncle, Peter and George, in the tobacco business. Possessed of uncommon business capacity, he soon materially aided his firm in its progress to prosperity, and upon the death of his uncle, who was a bachelor, he found himself left the heir to a fortune valued at some $200,000. Upon the death of his father Mr. Lorillard succeeded to the business, which prospered so well that it brought to its proprietor millions of dollars, and made it what it now is, one of the largest tobacco houses in this city. The deceased married many years ago, and survived his widow, by whom he had a large family of children. For many years past he had ceased to concern himself personally in the affairs of his business, these being attended to by his sons, who were the virtual proprietors. By the poor of New York and elsewhere his death will be greatly regretted, for they found in him a most liberal and kind-hearted benefactor; and the possession of this charitable disposition he inherited from his father and uncles, who were noted for their unquestioning liberalities and for the prompt manner in which they responded to all demands made upon their benevolence. In the circle in which he moved the deceased was greatly esteemed and respected, and as one of the old men of standing in the community and the remains of another and past generation, his departure will be lamented by all who knew him, although his ripe age has rendered his death a looked-for event for some time past.—*New York Herald.*

M. Achille Fould, the French Statesman and Financier.

By telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated in Paris yesterday, we are informed of the death of M. Achille Fould, the eminent French statesman and financier. M. Fould died on Sunday night, at the age of sixty-seven years. As his name will occupy a very prominent position in the history of France, when its true history comes to be written, it will be interesting to our readers to know something of his career in life.

M. Achille Fould was born in Paris on the 31st of October, 1800, and received his education at the Lyceum of Charlemagne, one of the most celebrated educational establishments of the French capital. The son of a rich Jewish banker, who died in 1855, he had at an early period of life become initiated into the affairs of his father's establishment, at the same time that he studied the fine arts, of which he was a very able connoisseur, and went through a course of travel in the south of France, Italy, and in the East. In 1842 he entered upon his political career. Previously a member of the Council General of the Upper Pyrenees, he was in that year elected Deputy for Tarbes, the chief city of that department. In the Chamber of Deputies he handled questions of finance and political economy with such peculiar talent, that he soon became an authority on all matters relating to customs, dues, taxes, loans, and budgets. One of his favorite themes was the conversion of the national debt into one uniform inscription, a project which he subsequently assisted in carrying out to a very great extent. In 1844 he was appointed reporter to the Commission on Stamps on Newspapers, and caused the amendment of the opposition to be rejected. During this period he supported M. Guizot in his foreign policy, voting constantly with that Minister's majority. After the revolution of 1848 M. Fould accepted the new order of things with good grace, and offered the advantage of his advice and experience to the provisional government, many of whose members subsequently accused him in the National Assembly of having urged upon them the necessity of employing extreme and even desperate financial measures. Notwithstanding these dissensions, on the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly in July, 1848, he was named Deputy for the Department of the Seine; and he is mentioned as having risked his life in the cause of order during the terrible days of the preceding month. At this critical period he published, under the titles of "No Assignats" and "Opinion of M. Fould on Assignats," two pamphlets, in which he pointed out the danger of the economical principles of which some of the leading men then in power in France proposed the application. By the sage observations he made in the Chamber on the subjects of savings banks, exchequer bills, the taxes upon drinks, and the plan for completing the Louvre, he acquired the confidence and sympathy of the majority of the Assembly. During the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, M. Fould was four times Finance Minister, and labored hard to restore confidence to the hesitating capitalists at that period of commercial uncertainty. By the weight of his opinion and arguments he caused several propositions relative to taxes upon income, property, and mortgage debts to be withdrawn, insisting, at the same time, on the maintenance of the municipal dues and the tax upon alcoholic drinks. He it was who, for the agency of bankers, substituted with ability that of receivers-general for paying off by subscriptions opened in the departments some millions of rentes arising from various sources. Faithful to the principles that had hitherto generally prevailed in France, and the abandonment of which by the Government of that country was principally owing to the energetic will of Napoleon III, M. Fould advocated the protective system in commercial matters, although admitting the utility of occasional modifications in the tariff to meet the necessities of the times.

The differences, for state reasons, which arose on divers occasions between M. Fould and the Prince President of the republic, and which led to his repeated resignations, did not prevent him from being again appointed to office as Finance Minister on the occasion of the *coup d'etat* in December, 1851; but he once more resigned his position on the 25th of January following, in consequence of the decree concerning the property of the Orleans family. The same day he was named Senator, and returned to power shortly afterwards as Minister of State of the Emperor's Household.

In this capacity he superintended the progress of the great French Exhibition of 1855, the reorganization of the Opera, and the completion of the new Louvre, (1853-7); and remained one of the most confidential ministers of Napoleon III till December of 1863, when some misunderstanding—to which, it is said, the Empress Eugenie was not altogether a stranger—led to the nomination of his successor, Count Walewski. He remained, however, a faithful servant and good friend of Napoleon to the last.

M. Fould did not bear on his countenance the traces of his age. Of an ordinary height, his thin pale features and sallow comptexion had but a very slight impress of his Hebrew origin, but the appearance of a preoccupied, studious man, possessing all those exterior qualities of polish and refinement which characterize the French gentleman of high connections and liberal education.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The Last Party Rallies—Democrats in High Glee and Great Harmony—Rumored Arming of the Mulattoes and Octoroons to Assert Their Right to the Franchise—Democratic Mass Meeting at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Oct 7.—The only topic possessing any interest for the people of this city to-day is the grand struggle at the polls to-morrow. All over town groups of three, four, and half-a-dozen have been discussing the probabilities of the contest. The Democrats are in high spirits and the Republicans proportionately despondent.

Two weeks ago few, if any, bets were offered by the supporters of Governor Thurman on the likelihood of his being even successful in reducing the Republican majority by more than a few thousand votes, but to-night the Democratic betting is very vivacious at the prospect of curtailing the Republican gains in former elections for Governor by the immense reduction of twenty thousand votes, and of electing the Legislature, defeating the Negro Suffrage amendment, and carrying the county of Franklin by a majority of twenty-eight hundred. Appearances are in favor of this result, for the canvass has been one of the most vigorous kind on the side of the Democracy, and the issues in point of popularity have been decidedly against the radicals.

In Montgomery county, of which Dayton is the seat, the campaign on both sides has been very active. In 1865 the Republicans carried the county by only fifty votes. To-morrow the Democrats look for a majority of nearly two hundred. It was feared here this morning that a disturbance was likely to occur at the polls, and from the belligerent antecedents of the county, such a result is not unlikely to happen.

A rumor received currency here this afternoon that the negroes, claiming a preponderance of white blood and thus entitled to vote, are arming, with the intention of asserting their right to the franchise. It is difficult to say whether such rumors are circulated from fear or for effect. One fact is however noticeable, that to-day many negroes of the mulatto type might be observed in consultation here and there on the principal streets.

At about 8 o'clock this evening a Democratic mass meeting, one of the last in the campaign, was held in front of the State House, and addressed by Judge Thurman. Several delegations, headed by bands of music, made their appearance, and a plentiful display of rockets illuminated the Capitol grounds. The Judge's speech related to those topics of finance, negro suffrage, and reconstruction upon which all the Democratic speakers have previously delivered themselves. After travelling over the State and taking an impartial view of the situation, the Judge believes the prospects of the Democracy excellent and the harmony prevailing among them not equalled in thirty-five years. Colonel Baber followed in a brief speech covering a portion of the same ground, and after several short addresses from other speakers the assemblage, comprising about fifteen hundred persons, dispersed in a boisterous and hopeful mood.

Great Excitement in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—Political excitement has reached the point of intensity here. Betting is running very high. It is believed by many Republicans that the constitutional amendment will be defeated. The State Republican ticket will undoubtedly be carried, but by a much reduced majority. In the Second District—half of this city and county—the excitement is more intense than anywhere else, as between Richard Smith and General Carey, the independent, for Congress. The Democrats not having nominated a candidate, are doing their best for Carey. The odds in betting are on Smith.—*N. Y. Herald.*

An Express Messenger Garroted in His Car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and the Safe Robbed.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Another daring robbery, similar to one perpetrated a few months ago, was committed on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock on Saturday night. The particulars, as furnished us by parties who came in on the Jeffersonville Railroad at an early hour yesterday morning, are as follows:—

As the train going east on the Ohio and Mississippi Road was leaving the station at Seymour, at the time above mentioned, four men boarded the express car unobserved. It is supposed that they got on at the end of the car, and walked around the running-board to the door, which they entered. They at once attacked and garroted the express messenger, Mr. Dunbar, after which they secured the keys of the safe, and robbed it of its contents, amounting to a large sum.

The total loss, however, was not ascertained by our informants. The robbers got off at a point about three miles from Seymour, where the train nearly comes to a stop, owing to the heavy grade. A brakeman who got left at this point saw the men get off, and in doing so one of the parties fell and injured himself so badly that he had to be carried by his accomplices to the woods. There is a strong clue to the authors of this bold robbery, which it is believed will lead to their capture. We are glad to learn that the express messenger, Mr. Dunbar, was not materially injured.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Governor Brownlow's Message—Probabilities of His Election as United States Senator.

NASHVILLE Oct. 7.—Governor Brownlow's message, which will be delivered to the Legislature to-morrow, recommends the repeal of the law disqualifying negroes from holding office and sitting on juries. He does not advise that suffrage be extended to disfranchised whites; but indulges in a great deal of bitterness against Rebels and political opponents. There is a strong probability that Brownlow will be elected United States Senator. In that case Senator Senter, who was elected Speaker of the Senate to-day, would be acting Governor.

Mercy to Animals.

Some interesting experiments have been made lately at the slaughter-houses of Vincennes as to the most merciful manner of killing animals with the least possible suffering. At present oxen are slaughtered by blows from heavy hammers on the head, which necessarily inflict the most frightful torture on the unfortunate victims of our carnivorous propensities. The idea occurred to an eminent physiologist that the section of the spine would produce more instant death. This, however, has not been demonstrated. An ox thus killed lived for twelve minutes, and endured during that time the most horrible sufferings. Decapitation was then tried, with the following curious result:—"A calf was then hung up, and decapitated in the space of a quarter of a minute. Its head was then placed on a table. In six minutes two ounces and a half of blood was lost. During the first minute the face was frightfully convulsed, the mouth opened and shut as though the animal were eating; and, strange to say, on putting the hand against the mouth and nostril, it was easy to feel the respiration continuing." Thirty animals were thus killed, and the result of the observations taken was that the committee decided that the old practice of killing by means of blows from a hammer should be continued.

A NEW STRIKE.—The English curates talk of "striking" for higher pay.

IN ARREARS.—There are now $40,000,000 of taxes in arrears in Italy.

SECOND EDITION

LITTLE PHIL. AT BOSTON.

Several Ladies Injured in the Crowd Last Night.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Steamer Europe at Havre.

By Atlantic Cable.

HAVRE, October 7—Evening.—The steamer Europe, from New York on the 21st ult., has arrived.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Intelligence—Democratic Nominations—The Feeling about the Result in Pennsylvania.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The Democrats yesterday nominated their candidates to represent Baltimore in the Legislature, being eighteen for the House of Delegates and three Senators. The nominees are all uncompromising Democrats. Several of them have been in the Rebel army; some on Lee's and other Rebel Generals' staffs. They also nominated several persons to the City Councils of the same stripe.

The Republican Union party make nominations for the same offices to-morrow, but have not a chance of success at this time. They only wish to keep the party organization complete for future exigencies.

There is intense anxiety manifested in regard to the result in Pennsylvania to day.

The Sheridan Serenade at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—At the serenade to General Sheridan last night, the crowd in Bowdoin square was so great that over fifty ladies, who had ventured to the scene, fainted. One had her ribs broken, and others were more or less injured.

Murder in Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—A young man named Ben. Brookshaw, of Covington, was murdered to-day by a barkeeper of that city, who shot him through the head in the course of a quarrel.

New York Finances.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111⅞; do. 5-20s 1862, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1864, 109⅝@109⅞; do. 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do. January and July, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 10-40s, 101⅝@102; do. 7 3-10s June and December, 106⅛@106⅜; do. January and July, 106⅛@106⅜; Gold, 144⅞; N. Y. Central, 114⅝@114⅝; Erie, 69¾@69⅞; Preferred, 71@71⅔; Hudson, 133@133½; Reading, 102⅝@102⅝; Michigan Southern, 84⅛@84¾; do. Central, 108@108⅝; Illinois Central, 122@122½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81⅝@81¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 130@130; Rock Island, 103⅛@103⅝; Northwest common, 41¾@44⅝; Preferred, 68⅛@68¾; Pacific Mail, 143@143½; Atlantic Mail, 113⅛@81; Canton Company, 44⅝; Cumberland, 36@36; Quicksilver, 20¾; Wayne, 100⅝@100¾; Miraposa, 8⅝@11; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛@37¾; Boston Water Power, 18¾@20.

Market steady.

[By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 102⅝; Canton, 46⅝; Erie, 68½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106⅞; Michigan Central, 109½; do. Southern, 86½; New York Central, 113⅛; Illinois Central, 122½; Cumberland preferred, 34; Hudson River, 133; Maryland 6s 48; Missouri 6s 109½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112⅝; do. 1864, 109⅞; do. 1865, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, 106⅛; Sterling Exchange, 109½; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 145.

Markets by Telegraph.

Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Flour is dull and drooping. Southern, $10@15; extra State, $10 35@11. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 spring, $2 30@2 32. Corn—mixed sells at $1 26@1 28, and 18 buoyant; Southern white, $1 42. Oats, 77@78c. Barley, $1 20@1 25. Rye, $1 05@1 08. Whisky is quiet at 35@38c. in bond. Pork is quiet at $23 80 for mess. Bacon—Cumberland sells at 11c.; short-ribbed at 11c. Tallow, 12@12½c. Lard, 14½@15c. Cotton is steady at 25½c.

FASTIDIOUS JOCKEYS.—A writer in the London *Post* complains that "the jockeys of the present day, with the exception of some three or four, give themselves such intolerable airs that there is no standing them; when they indulge in champagne for breakfast, and turn up their nose at any cigar afterwards less than the size of a sausage, how can they be expected to be fit for their business, or get through the work prescribed for them!"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were in fair demand. June 7-30s sold at 106¼, a slight advance; and July '65 5-20s at 107⅛, no change. 105¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 112⅞ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; and 109⅛ for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania sold at 52⅜, no change; Reading, 51½; and Lehigh Valley, no change. 126¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27¾ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little doing. Hestonville sold at 12¾, no change; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 58; 140 was bid for First National; 244 for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 32 for Mechanics'; 108 for Kensington; 32 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 39½@40¾, a decline of ¼. 14¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27¾ for preferred do.; 85 for Morris Canal preferred, and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145; 11 A. M., 144¾; 12 M., 145¾; 1 P. M., 145, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted at 7 per cent., but high rates are still made on stock contracts. Commercial paper is without change. There is an active demand from the interior, and legal rates promise to prevail for an extended period. The Treasury has probably 'eased the Money Market' all in its power. Its currency balance, less the 'matured debt not presented,' is $13,592,093, a not excessive working capital."

—The *Chicago Tribune* of Saturday says:—"Business in financial circles was fairly active to-day, though the general market presented no new features. Several of the banks received remittences of currency from New York, and some parcels came to hand from Cincinnati. The shipments to the interior were only a fair average—not near so large as was expected. There was an urgent demand for currency on Milwaukee account, and large remittences went up on the afternoon train. The demand for discounts is picking up, and the offerings of paper are more liberal. Many signatures are thrown out. Rates of interest unchanged."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says: "Exchange sales were on an increased scale, as is usually the case on Friday, but the demand was also slightly better, and, if changed at all in its tone, the market is slightly easier. The discount business of the banks was, perhaps, slightly less than it has been lately, though the market wears all its close features, with a larger proportion than usual of borrowers on call, who have had to make temporary arrangements, pending the preparation of the national banks for quarter-day."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2500 U S 7-30s..Je.....C.106¾
$500 do...Je.....C.106¾
$700 0 do...Jy.....C.106¾
$5000 5-20s '65 Jy. cp....102½
$1000 All County Co 6s.. 75¾
10 sh Com'l Bk..... 58
10 do..... 58
200 sh N W com...S30. 44¾
5 sh Lehigh N stk... 40¾
10 do 40¾
17 do..... 40¾
10 do..... 40¾
20 do..... 40
24 sh Penna R.....lc. 52¾
100 sh Read.....s30. 51¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 112¼@112⅝; do., 1864, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do. 1865, new, 107½@107⅝; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅜@101⅝; do. 7-30s, June, 106@106¼; do., July, 106@106¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119¼@119⅜; do. December, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115@115⅛. Gold, 145@145¼. Silver, 138@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@113; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. new, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@102; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¼@106½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¼@118⅜; May, 1865, 117@117¼. Gold, 145@145¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111⅜; old 5-20s, 112⅝@112⅞; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1865, 109¼@109⅜; do., July, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 101⅝@102; 7·30s, June, 106@106¼; do., July, 106@106¼. Gold, 144¾@145.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.—The Flour Market was quiet, but prices remain without change. The demand was chiefly from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@10·50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $10·50@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13·50@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and the offerings, particularly of prime lots, are small, with a good demand for this description. Sales of 2000 bushels red at $2·60@2·70, and 900 bushels California at $2·75. Rye may be quoted at $1·53@1·65 for Southern, and $1·65@1·68 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand and firm. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·43@1·44, and some yellow at $1·48, an advance. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 70@78c. The last sale of Barley was at $1·55, and Malt at $1·65.

12 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $55 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed sells at $3@3·25 ₱ 64 lbs; Timothy at $2·75; and Flaxseed at $2·80@2·83.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Deslab, Gilkey, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Utility, Nickerson, Georgetown. do.
Schr Vineland, Borden, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Saw outside the Capes a brig, a barque, and a brig, bound in; passed above the Brown two ships, two barques, four schrs, and barque Myra, from Ivigtut, all bound up.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 38 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque W. Van Name, Craig, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, 31 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 8—9 P. M.—Ship New England, for Savannah; barques Amie, for London, and Restless, for Demarara, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day.

The barque Ann Elizabeth, from Turks Island, and pilot-boat Henry Cope, from Philadelphia, arrived at the Breakwater last night.

The steamers T. A. Morgan and Achilles, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, remain at the Breakwater.

A ship was off the Capes this evening, boating in.

Several barques, unknown, passed out to-day.

Wind blowing hard from the N.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bessie North, Toyo, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d ult., 20 miles E. of Bardsey.

Ship Albert Dewis, Dewis, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 22d ult.

Ship Bessie Harris, Woodworth, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.

Brig Potomac, Snow, hence, at Bangor 4th inst.

Schr J. I. Worthington, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Schrs Edwin Tittle, and H. Croskey, Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schr Benny Ives, Holt, hence, at Ellsworth 1st inst.

Schr F. W. Johnson, hence, at Charleston 7th inst.

Schr O. Hayward, Wyman, hence for Bangor, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schr Addie M. Chadwick, from Greenland for Philadelphia, put into Boston yesterday, for repairs, having lost her mainmast in a gale on the 23d ult.

Schr A. Townsend, Dolbow, for Providence, cleared at Mobile 2d inst.

Schr J. G. Thompson, Vansant, hence

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Impeachment and Civil War — Old Threats Renewed.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* has the following paragraph:—

"The radicals may regard it as certain that, if Congress impeaches the President and attempts to suspend him from his office pending the trial of his impeachment, he will resist, without respect to the result of the fall elections. That they may as well accept as a fixed fact. It undoubtedly is one. The only question for those radicals who desire to avert civil war, is whether or not they will encourage Congress to go to this revolutionary extreme. If they do, Congress will go; and nothing can avert the result which all good citizens dread.

"If the radicals succeed next week in Ohio and Pennsylvania, Congress will infallibly impeach the President, and suspend him from his office pending the trial of impeachment, plunging the country into a war the end of which no one could foresee, but which would see the end of millions. No thoughtful man will deny the moral certainty of this result. If, however, the radicals fail in those great States, Congress will forego an impeachment, with other reckless measures, and the country, though still outrageously misruled, will remain in peace. This is self-evident.

"It is for the men of Ohio and Pennsylvania to say whether they prefer a radical victory with war or a conservative victory with peace. Certain it is that the true way for them to avert civil war is to defeat the radical party next week. And the worse they defeat it, the better for the peace and welfare of the country."

It is difficult to believe that the *Journal* is sincere in these declarations, or that they are anything more than the reckless appeals of an unscrupulous partisan, eager to carry an election. If they are meant in sober earnest, they simply prove that there is a very considerable class of men still at the South who have not profited in the least by the experience of the last ten years—who, notwithstanding what has happened, still believe it quite easy to bully the North into subserviency, and who have not yet had enough of civil war. The Louisville *Journal* in 1867 talks very much like the Charleston *Mercury* in 1860. The Republicans then were threatened with war if they elected Lincoln. They are now threatened with war again if they carry Ohio and Pennsylvania. Is the North more likely to be awed and influenced by such threats now than it was then? Is the South in better condition to make them effective now than it was then?

We do not believe in the impeachment project. Justice does not require it, nor would any public interest be promoted by it. President Johnson, among all his blunders, follies, and weaknesses, has committed none of the "high crimes and misdemeanors" which alone rightfully subject him to such a proceeding. The project is the desperate resort of an ambitious and arrogant political faction, strengthened by the ill-timed and petulant action of the President and his "friends." The whole scheme, when Congress last adjourned, was utterly dead and abandoned. It was out of the power of any party or of any body—the President himself alone excepted—to give it life. What the radicals could not possibly do for themselves, President Johnson did for them. His removal of Sheridan and Sickles, his amnesty proclamation, and kindred acts, too late to serve any good purpose, revived the fears and animosities which were slumbering, and gave fresh vigor and force to the project of impeachment. Still we deem it a mischievous and useless act. Still less should we favor any attempt to suspend the President from office upon the finding of articles of impeachment by the House and before their trial by the Senate. Such a proceeding would be unconstitutional, unprecedented, and full of peril to the future of the republic. It would establish a precedent by which a political party, dominant for the moment in Congress, could always get rid of an obnoxious Executive, and seize upon all the patronage and power which belong to that office.

But the House of Representatives has a right to impeach the President, and Congress has the power, by a two-thirds majority, to pass a law suspending him from office. That right and that power, if exercised in accordance with constitutional forms, will be sustained. That law, if thus passed, will be obeyed. It may not be constitutional—in our judgment it would not be—but the President has no authority to resist it on that account. The Executive is not the tribunal to which the right of annulling laws that may be unconstitutional has been confided. It may be inconvenient—it may be of great detriment to the public welfare to submit to the law until it can be brought before the proper tribunal for revision—but that cannot be helped. Very many of the forms required by the Constitution involve more or less of inconvenience and of damage to important interests; but they involve less than would be incurred by their violation.

The experience of the last war ought to have made it clear to everybody, that the people of this country will not tolerate an appeal to force against law in any case, or as a remedy for any wrong. The South especially ought to understand this thoroughly. They tried it, under the most favorable circumstances, with the most powerful support they can ever hope for, with greater unity of sentiment and of action than they can ever again expect, with the moral support, at the outset, of the party at the North which had controlled the Government for twenty years, aided by the sympathy of all the great foreign powers, and thus enabled to raise money and keep great armies in the field for a succession of years; and their failure was so complete and overwhelming as to stand forever conspicuous among the great national disasters of history. No statesman and no journalist can ever show himself a friend of the South by urging armed resistance to resist an unconstitutional law or redress a political wrong. Such redress can be obtained only by appealing first to the Supreme Court, and next to the ballot-box. If both those fail, the case is hopeless. The wrong is without a remedy.

The President has no worse "friends" than those who give him such counsel as the Louisville *Journal* foreshadows in its threats. He has not hitherto evinced any such wisdom, either in the selection of his counsellors or in the adaptation of his policy to the necessities and circumstances of the country, as to render it impossible that he may plunge the country into anarchy under pretense of saving the Constitution. But we shall not believe him capable of such criminal folly without further evidence than has reached us yet.

The Men of the Future—Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan.

From the N. Y. Herald.

War has torn our political system all to pieces. The political managers have lost themselves in the fanaticism of faction. We are now so reduced that we permit almost any of the leading demagogues to aspire to and even reach the Presidency. We now have several of these first-class politicians who fatten on the misery of the nation. They naturally grasp at the highest office, and form their combinations to reach it. It matters not how unprincipled the combination may be, or how much it may sink of all we deem honorable and elevating to the national character. The plot is laid, and the political harpies go to work. The plans of several of these are now being unfolded, and we only learn more of their vileness as they come more prominently into notice. Among the demagogues are Chase, Colfax, Wade, and others of lesser note, whose political fortunes hang upon the movements of the greater orbs. Chase, after teaching the country a lesson of corruption and financial ruin which threatens to crush our progress, now combines all the ramifications of the vast banking power and the Treasury Department to bolster up his Presidential schemes. It matters not how many hundred millions of dollars it costs the country to carry out these plans, for that is not an item which enters into the brain of our modern statesmen, so called. Self first and country afterwards, is their motto, and they carry it forward with a zeal which threatens ruin. This motto must be changed, or, rather, we must seek for men who are governed by country first and self afterwards. Such men we have in Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan, and these are the true leaders to be placed in responsible positions. In fact, we require sixteen years of straightforward, masterly management of the Government. This would be four years each for the great soldiers we have mentioned. Let the people commence with Grant, and follow up the list we name. This is the true method of restoring confidence to the country, and the way also to overthrow the ranting demagogues who mean nothing but ruin, financially and politically.

The Elections To-Day.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa come off to-day; but there is very little to be gained for either of the contesting parties by the result. Both Republicans and Democrats are fighting on their old party lines, and as it is a new party which is to decide the destinies of the country in the future, after all the pending elections are over and the *débris* swept away, it matters very little how the Keystone or the Buckeye State goes, for either party. One thing, however, is pretty certain; radicalism is condemned, and whatever partial success it may meet with in the election of a few candidates will be due more to personal than political considerations. Nor will its defeats, which it is very likely to receive in greatly reduced majorities, be credited to the popularity of the Democratic party—though the Democrats will undoubtedly claim the honors—but to the conviction in the public mind that the radical party has done as much mischief as the country can stand and yet live, and that its career must be checked.

We cannot be surprised at the little interest felt in these elections in our own community, when we find so much apathy concerning them at home. In Ohio there is some little life in the canvass, it is true, but that is mainly owing to the fact that there are a good many live orators on the stump. In Pennsylvania, however, there is not even a show of interest in the elections. The people appear to be given up to agricultural fairs and horse exhibitions. The stumps are vacant, and Andy Johnson's policy was not so much as discussed during the past week. The probability is that the vote cast in that State will fall off from that of last year by a hundred thousand.

The Roman Revolution.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Those who believed that Garibaldi's advance upon Rome was the premature act of a fanatic, reckless of means in his desire to obtain his end, may be otherwise convinced by the news we printed yesterday. His invasion of the Papal States failed, but it precipitated revolution and upon revolution Garibaldi must have depended for success. His arrest roused Italy more than a victory would have done. The standard of revolt raised in Viterbo will be the rallying point of a people. Garibaldi's appeal to his countrymen will not be long without an answer.

The revolutionists in Viterbo did not need victory, though they have it. With them it is simply a question of time—of their ability to hold out. Every day that they succeed in maintaining their position, they gain strength. Volunteers will join them by the hundred, and in a week more they will probably have an army which the Papal army will find it impossible to vanquish and difficult to repel. But they have done more than maintain their position; they have defeated the forces sent to drive them from Bagnarea, and that triumph, at the least, secures the movement from immediate failure. It gains time, enthusiasm, men. By this time the insurgents have no doubt been so strongly reinforced that the Roman Government will hesitate to renew the attack. For it is not only in Viterbo that it is menaced. The revolution is ready to break forth in Civita Vecchia, in Velletri, in Frosinone. It exists throughout the Pope's dominions, and is nowhere more powerful than in Rome itself. The garrison cannot be concentrated in Viterbo without weakening the defenses of other districts, and in the capital the presence of an army is indispensable. The Garibaldians are therefore secured from any sudden and overwhelming attack, and have, at least, a few days to increase and organize their forces, and prepare the advance they unquestionably intend. The only power that could crush them at once is the Italian Government, and there are other reasons than the cable telegram, which announced his refusal to send troops to the aid of the Pope, for believing that Victor Emanuel will not interfere. Without that information we might assume the neutrality of the Government. Italy inspires the revolution, and her rulers dare not oppose force to a nation's will. The public meeting held in Turin, the outbreak at Genoa, Milan, Naples, Florence, the universal indignation at the arrest of Garibaldi, and the enthusiasm which the rebellion aroused, are not to be misunderstood. From Italy, therefore, the revolutionists have nothing to fear, and everything to hope. Practically, we consider the movement on Rome more than a rebellion, it is an invasion by the Italian people, which even the Ratazzi Ministry is compelled to permit.

But the patriots have one great danger. It is French interference. France is the only power that could successfully defend the Papal throne, and we have yet to learn that Louis Napoleon has abandoned his old policy. He may fulfil his threat of sending troops to Rome, and in that case the revolutionists may be compelled to abandon their attempt. Yet interference of this kind is not as easy as it was one year ago. Too little is known of the relations of France and Prussia and Italy to justify the assertion that Bismark would deny the right of the French Emperor to send an army into Italy, but such a protest would be in harmony with the recent Prussian policy. France is no longer the dictator to Western Europe, and may consider that the glory of defending the temporal power of the Church might not justify the risk of Prussian interference and the certain alienation of the Italian people. Unless France sends troops to Rome, there is great reason to believe that this revolution will be triumphant. Sudden as it is, it has been long meditated, and is too powerful for the Pope to withstand without help. The only practical question is whether help can be found.

The Principal of the Public Debt.

From the N. Y. World.

We have heretofore directed our arguments on this subject rather against General Butler than Mr. Pendleton, alluding but slightly to the latter because we regretted to find him in such company. But as Mr. Pendleton has, in a public speech, replied to one of the arguments we used, we do not see how we can very well stand our ground if we continue our forbearance. In a recent speech Mr. Pendleton said:—

"But an able and active and influential newspaper, whose exertions in behalf of, and whose influence in, the Democratic party are very great, whose editor always writes as a gentleman and reasons as a statesman—I mean the *World*—admitted that I was right as far as I had gone, but asserted that I had overlooked an important section of the act of February 25, 1862. That section provides that the duties shall be paid in coin, and that the coin shall be applied as follows:—

"'First. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds of the United States.

"'Second. To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall be in like manner applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

"'Third. The residue thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.'

"The *World* claims that this language in the second clause constitutes a promise to pay the principal in coin, I differ with the *World*. Mark the language:—'To the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt.' The purchase or payment was to commence during the year between July 1, 1862, and July 1, 1863. The law is the first one authorizing the issue of five-twenties. They were not redeemable by the Government before five years. Not one of them, therefore, could be redeemed until after the 25th of February, 1867. The compound interest notes and the seven-thirties were not yet due; indeed, had not yet been issued to any extent. None of the public debt became due in that year or the next, and, therefore, could not be redeemed. By the terms of the law then the amount of one per centum must be purchased. During the first year gold went steadily upwards, reaching, I believe, nearly 200 per cent. premium. In a few months the bonds were prepared. You remember that Jay Cooke was employed to sell them; that he made extraordinary efforts to do so, and that he was well paid by the Government for getting them off at eighty cents in greenbacks. Now, then, if the interpretation of the law put upon it by the *World* is correct, the extraordinary spectacle was presented that the Government was, by law, paying its agents to sell its bonds at eighty cents in greenbacks on the dollar, and by the same law was compelled to buy them back, at the same time, at par in gold, which was then worth two hundred cents in greenbacks. It seems to me that I need only state this result to show that the interpretation is wrong. The coin was to be laid aside, and when the time for purchase or redemption came, it was to be converted into legal-tender notes, and then the purchase to be made at the market rates."

We find nothing in this reasoning to complain of either in point of courtesy or argumentative candor. The distinction between "purchase" and "payment," on which Mr. Pendleton relies, is not new to us, as we recently made use of the same distinction to explode one of the most plausible of General Butler's arguments. But Mr. Pendleton does not keep the distinction clear in his own mind throughout, and thereby confuses and invalidates his reasoning. The idea that in *purchasing* the public debt the Government was bound in good faith to pay dollar for dollar, could never be entertained by anybody conversant with this class of subjects. Secretary Cobb, in Mr. Buchanan's administration, purchased a portion of the public debt at a very high premium. Had the bonds been selling in the market below par, he might with equal propriety have bought them in at a discount. Gold was at that time the only currency used in the transactions of the Government; but the varying prices which the Government might have paid in the *purchase* of its bonds in no way affected the sum due at their *payment*. At their maturity dollar was due for dollar, neither more nor less. None of the bonds then in existence, and none ever issued before, made any mention of coin; and yet Mr. Pendleton will concede that they were due in coin, which proves that the mere omission of the words is no valid argument against payability in the precious metals.

It is not the omission of the words "in coin," but the operation of the legal-tender act, that casts any doubt on the point. We must concede that the law is grossly inconsistent with itself, and that Messrs. Pendleton and Butler reason with great cogency from admitted premises when they argue that the legal-tender act makes the principal of the public debt payable in greenbacks. If there were nothing else in the law, their argument would be conclusive. But as Thaddeus Stevens said of it when it was on the point of its final passage, the law bears on its face the inconsistent lineaments of many progenitors, or as he said with more emphasis in an earlier stage, it is "grossly incongruous." It became such a bundle of contradictions from the moment that the Senate engrafted its amendment making interest payable in coin, that its original introducers would have flung out bill, amendment and all, if the Treasury Department had not been in distress, and within three days of bankruptcy.

That the Senate amendments exempted the *interest* of the bonds from the operation of the legal-tender clause is on all hands admitted. But the exemption of the interest exempted also the principal. The principal and interest of the public debt hold a certain fixed arithmetical relation to each other; the six per cent. annual interest being precisely six one-hundredths of the amount ultimately due as the principal of the debt. If either interest or principal fluctuates in value, they necessarily fluctuate together, their ratio to each other being constantly as six is to one hundred, whatsoever may be the absolute value of either. If I borrowed last year a thousand dollars in greenbacks and the annual interest is due to-day, the sixty dollars which I pay to-day is worth precisely six one-hundredths of the value of the principal to-day; and this would be equally true whether the depreciation were thirty per cent. or three hundred; so fixed is the proportion between interest at any given rate and the principal on which it is paid. When, therefore, the Government engages to pay the interest on a certain debt in coin, and declares, at the same time, that the rate is six per cent., it thereby engages that the principal shall also be paid in coin; for otherwise the interest would not be six one-hundredths of the principal, and the rate per cent. would be some other than six. We, therefore, hold that Congress, in exempting the interest of the five-twenties from the operation of the legal-tender act, necessarily exempted also the principal.

The Senate amendment respecting coin was understood at the time, and has been uniformly construed by the Treasury Department, to exempt the principal of the public debt as well as the interest from the operation of the Legal-tender act. We offer no proof of this, because it is a matter of general notoriety. The fact that when Mr. Pendleton first announced his view, it startled the country as a novelty, may stand, for the present, in the place of proof. It is true that Mr. Stevens, in 1864, expressed the same view; but so settled was the public mind in a contrary opinion, that Mr. Stevens was regarded as having uttered one of his crotchets, and it was immediately forgotten. What the public thought on this subject accorded with what the Secretary of the Treasury did; and on the plainest principles of public obligation his action bound the Government, even if he misinterpreted the law.

We trust to make this very clear; but we must pass for illustration from the financial or arithmetical relation of principal and interest, which we have been discussing, to the legal relation of principal and agent. The law on this subject rests on solid grounds of natural justice, and borrows nothing either from transcendental ethics or a chivalrous and fastidious sense of honor. The law—the law, as Mr. Pendleton well knows, alike of ancient Rome, all the States of modern Europe, and of this country—is that the act of a recognized agent binds his principal, if when it comes to his knowledge he does not disclaim it. *Semper qui non prohibet pro se intervenire, mandare creditur.* The principle is as old as the science of jurisprudence; and although the Government is not amenable to a court, it is unquestionably bound by the obligation of universal justice on which the principle rests. Congress knew that the Secretary of the Treasury interpreted the law as exempting the principal as well as interest of the public debt from the operation of the legal-tender act, and their acquiescence equally bound the Government whether the interpretation was according to the original intention of Congress or not.

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Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 816

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 526

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS. TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 810mwf

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to dye, cleanse, and finish, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 2[sulthsam

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

9 12 1thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NATIONAL UNION

Grocery and Provision Company.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

AT COST.

OFFICE:

NO. 235 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STORES:

NOS. 608 AND 610 ARCH STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, $30,000.

President,

WHILL. D. HALFMANN.

Secretary and Treasurer,

W. HARRISON EBERLY,

Late First Teller of the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Directors,

WHILL. D. HALFMANN,

W. HARRISON EBERLY,

HARRY W. STONER,

RICHARD M. POPHAM,

GEORGE T. PERRY.

We would respectfully call your attention to our Company, organized for the purpose of selling Groceries and Provisions at Cost Price, to all persons who become members of the Association.

For the accommodation of all classes, we will issue Tickets of Membership as follows:—A Six ($6) Dollar Ticket entitles you to full membership for Six months, during which time you get your Groceries and Provisions at Cost Price at any of the Company's Stores in the City. A Ten ($10) Dollar Ticket entitles the holder to the same privileges for one year.

Persons not holding tickets of membership will be required to pay regular retail price for their goods.

This plan of operation is much better for the Working Classes than the Co-operative plan, recently established in New York and elsewhere; there the goods are sold at the regular retail price, and all the benefits derived are in the shape of Dividends, after deducting the expenses, which are necessarily very high. We only require you to pay for your ticket, after which you virtually receive a Dividend every time you make a purchase, as every article is sold at Cost.

It is a well-known fact that there is from 15 to 25 per cent. profit on every dollar expended for Groceries, and for every dollar expended for Provisions, there is a profit of from 30 to 60 per cent; all of which you save by becoming a member of this Company.

We are fully awake to the fact that every Grocery and Provision Dealer in the City will become our common enemy, and that there will be every effort made on their part to crush the enterprise; nevertheless, we feel confident that the people of Philadelphia will support us in this, the greatest as well as the noblest enterprise ever undertaken in this direction.

Every housekeeper will readily perceive the great advantages arising from becoming a member of this Company, as the amount paid for a yearly membership will be saved in sixty days.

The Company intends opening Stores in every section of the City, in as close proximity to each other as the sale of the tickets will warrant—just as soon as the Company receives a sufficient number of subscribers from any certain neighborhood to justify them in opening a Store, just so soon the Store shall be opened, at which time persons can procure their tickets of membership.

The Company has employed Agents to canvass the city, for the purpose of taking the names of those intending to support the enterprise, and will call on you in a few days. In no case are the Agents allowed to receive money for subscriptions, as the money will not be required until the ticket of membership is delivered.

All goods purchased will be delivered if desired.

All tickets will date from the time the first purchase is made.

The Company are fitting up two large and commodious Stores,

NOS. 608 AND 610 ARCH STREET,

Where the public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock and list of prices. 10 5 3t

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 8m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE AND PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,

FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB,

3 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

INSTRUCTION.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—102D SESSION, 1867-68.—The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 14th, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.

R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean Medical Faculty.

10 7 6t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.

FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 00.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.

FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9 00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

At very low prices.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17]rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths' BOOTS AND CAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.

SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.

FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.

QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.

GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE, OR SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,

NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2-3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 3 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

9 23 stuth 3 tfrp M. C. S.

GIRARD ROW

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads,

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 245 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

JOSEPH LEEDS,

10 5 12m.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—This, the regular meeting day of this body, being the occasion of election, the Board met yesterday afternoon instead.

President Shippen filled the chair.

A note was received from three of the Directors of the Second section. It was currently understood that two of the lady teachers in that section were about to slip off their bonds of allegiance to the school for the bonds of matrimony. To meet that case, the local board held a meeting and elected successors to these two ladies. The application of the minority was that this decision should be set aside until the aforesaid alleged candidates for nuptial honors personally declared their intentions to that effect, or until they resigned. The movement was pronounced unjust, because after the 9th of October three of these Directors would have passed out of office, and the action intended by them, if allowed to go into effect, would prevent their successors from reversing it. Referred to Committee.

Dr. J. Wilson, a successor to Mr. Mullineaux, resigned, was sworn in as representative of the First District.

A batch of communications were received from the local Boards in various sections, announcing sundry changes and promotions of school teachers, and asking for various items of appropriation for repairs and improvements.

The Twentieth Section asks $2100 to complete the school building at Twentieth and Jefferson streets. Referred to Councils.

The Fifteenth Section wanted the new schoolhouse at Seventeenth and Wood streets to receive the name of "Hoffman" school-house.

A communication was received from the State Superintendent of Schools, asking for the loan to the Minister of the Argentine Republic of the plans and drawings of certain of the public schools of this city.

Mr. Shippen said that he had received a special request from Mr. Barnard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, who wishes to present them to the country in the pages of his next report at Washington.

A resolution complying with the request of the Argentine Minister was granted, with the understanding that due security shall be granted for the safe return of the engravings and plates in question.

An invitation requesting the Board to be present at the inauguration of the Hollingsworth School, in Locust street, was accepted.

The Committee on Property offered a resolution for the transfer of certain items, which was directed to be sent to Councils.

A communication was received from the City Controller. That officer declines to pay the salaries of Miss M. E. Crawford, of the Seventeenth, and Miss Emily Walton, of the Twenty-fifth Sections, in consequence of irregularities in the drawing of the warrants.

The desired amendation was ordered.

The Committee on Expenses reported favorably to the rental of a front room in the Athenæum Building, at an annual rent of $1200.

A motion to substitute $900 for $1200 was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

There was nothing else transacted of public importance, and the Chamber adjourned.

A DISTINGUISHED HONOR CONFERRED BY POPE PIUS THE NINTH.—The Very Rev. James O'Connor, rector of St. Charles' Theological Seminary, of this city, has recently become the recipient of an eminent mark of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the Supreme Pontiff, Pius the Ninth. Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood was the bearer of the following rescript of Propaganda, raising this distinguished clergyman to the position of doctor in sacred theology, a title sparingly given to the priests of the Church. At an audience of his Holiness, July 14, 1867, it was ordered:—

Whereas, Rev. James O'Connor, Rector of the Diocesan Seminary of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, has merited the approbation of the Sacred Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, by his known moral integrity and piety, and by his zeal for promoting the good of religion, and it is well known also that he deserves commendation for his theological knowledge; Our Most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., on the relation of the undersigned secretary of the aforesaid congregation, considering also the honorable testimony of the Right Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia in favor of the said clergyman, wishing to honor him with some particular favor, has, by apostolic authority, graciously created and declared him a Doctor in Sacred Theology, with all the rights, honors, and burdens which attach to the office, enjoining, however, the condition that he make in the presence of the ordinary the solemn profession of faith prescribed by Pius IV.

Given at Rome, from the office of the S. C. *de Prop. Fide*. R. CAPALTI, Secretary.

The ceremony of investing Dr. O'Connor with his new honor took place in the Seminary, in the presence of the professors and scholars. The Doctor made the profession of the faith of Pius IV, and received at the hands of Bishop Wood the ring and cap, symbols and insignia of his dignity, and, after the recital of the *Te Deum*, the kiss of peace from the Bishop and his colleagues of the faculty. Dr. O'Connor is the brother of ex-Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg, and a man of distinguished zeal and ability.

THE HYGIENIC CONDITION OF PHILADELPHIA.—One of the greatest among the many advantages of Philadelphia is that of its being the healthiest city in the United States, as the following statement of the mortality of the city for the present year, as compared with 1866, will show:—

Months.	1867. No. Deaths.	1866. No. Deaths.
January	1376	1402
February	1042	1156
March	1094	1082
April	1088	1034
May	1260	1304
June	950	1168
July	1415	2047
August	1674	2401
September	1012	1362
Total	10,911	12,956

The above shows that, so far the present year, the deaths have been 2045 less than during the same period in 1866. If we deduct the deaths from cholera (910) in 1866, we still have a large margin in favor of 1867. Of the whole number of deaths the present year, 5709 were males and 5262 females. The number of children who died of the age of five years and under was 5107, or nearly one-half of the total mortality for the whole nine months. 832 of the whole number were over 70 years of age.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Early on Sunday morning the body of a man was found on the track of the Reading Railroad, just above Pottstown, so much mutilated that it is thought a whole train of cars must have passed over it. Both arms and both legs were severed from the body. It was still warm when found. The man was of medium height, and apparently about twenty-five to thirty years of age. The right arm was marked in India ink with the figure of a female, and the letters R. S.; the left arm had several marks, also in India ink, that cannot be described so as to be understood. The body remains at the Pottstown depot for identification. His clothing was that of a workingman in comfortable circumstances.

BUSINESS OF THE PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.—The following statement shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works for the month of September:—

Works.	Gallons of Water Pumped.	Average No. of Gallons per Day.
Fairmount	673,430,571	22,447,869
Schuylkill	182,700,966	6,309,002
Delaware	106,916,980	4,113,345
24th Ward	61,317,060	2,143,902
Germantown	16,693,800	666,532
Total	1,044,058,497	35,671,481

WILLING TO STAND TRIAL.—Yesterday morning, while United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., was engaged in hearing cases at the Commissioners' rooms, a man by the name of John Gallagher, one of the whisky rioters in Port Richmond, entered the room and delivered himself up to the authorities. He was held in $2000 bail to answer.

A RACE ACCIDENT.—At the Saumer races in France, on the 1st of September, three accidents occurred in consequence of five horses bolting. An officer of the 9th Cuirassiers was killed, and two other persons had broken ribs and other injuries.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The wondrous far-off West—with its rock barrier and undulating plains, its natural beauties and stores of hidden wealth—cannot but inspire those who have heard of it with a desire to know more of the great country which lies so far beyond the Mississippi. All, now, can gratify their desires, for an exhibition to-night, and continuing the week through, will give ample opportunity to all who wish to see the great descriptive panorama of the Plains and Rocky Mountains.

This entertainment, which is to be given nightly at the Assembly Buildings, is one of unusual merit. It consists of a series of illustrated lectures by J. L. Ringwalt, who entertains his hearers with descriptions of all that is interesting in the West, and with fine and true representations of the varied scenes and beauties of that country. Besides the large number of panoramic exhibitions throughout the entertainment, an extensive addition of new and beautiful views are to be presented nightly. The Pacific Railroads will form an important part of the lecture. All should see and hear.

GOUGH AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The large sales of tickets to Mr. Gough's coming Lectures at Horticultural Hall, at Mr. Ashmead's yesterday, will render it necessary to apply for seats as early as possible. His lecture on Wednesday evening will be on "Eloquence and Orators;" on Thursday evening, "Fact and Fiction." From present indications the house will be crowded both evenings.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6:04 MOON RISES....1:09
SUN SETS....5:32 HIGH WATER....9:52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

C of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Belgian	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
America	New York	Bremen	Oct. 10
Celia	New York	London	Oct. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 12
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr I. Beard, Perry, Newport, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr J. Crockford, Jones, Bristol, do.
Schr S. Cranton, Hovey, New London, do.
Schr D. Holmes, Holmes, Fall River, do.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr E. and L. Marts, Marts, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Keppler.
Schr Hettie Page, Haley, Boston, E. S. Bulkley.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr O. Bearse, Parker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr R. Law, York, Apponaug, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Searsville, Chase, Boston, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. A. Grier, Fleming, Stony Point, do.
Schr Union, Sipla, Stony Point, do.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Salem, do.
Schr Specie, Smith, Suffolk, Casner, Stickney & Welbington.
Schr P. Orr, Long, Petersburg, do.
Schr Commerce, Mullen, Fall River, do.
Schr J. J. Clark, Clark, Savannah, Tyler & Co.
Schr L. and A. Babcock, Smith, Chelsea, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, Providence, do.
Schr W. Marcy, Champion, Providence, do.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Washington, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Dorchester, do.
Schr E. Davis, Wheaton, East Cambridge, do.
Schr M. Price, Garrison, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. Compton, Childs, Dighton, Shinickson & Co.
Schr Minerva, Tirrell, Providence, do.
Schr Wm. Donnelly, Hunter, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr E. and L. Marts, from Boston.
Schr O. Bearse, Parker, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, from Boston.
Schr L. and A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, from Boston.
Schr E. T. Allen, Corson, from Boston.
Schr H. Paige, Haley, from Boston.
Schr E. Davis, Wheaton, from Boston.
Schr J. Crockford, Jones, from Newport.
Schr I. Beard, Perry, from Newport.
Schr Specie, Smith, from Norfolk.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, from Norfolk.
Schr S. N. Smith, Matthews, from New Haven.
Schr W. P. Orr, Long, from Brandywine.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Neponset.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Fort Warren.
Schr M. Price, Garrison, from Plymouth.
Schr S. Scranton, Hovey, from Cromwell.
Schr Commerce, Mullen, from Gloucester.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, from Norwalk.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Newark.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, from Washington.
Schr J. Compton, Childs, from Dighton.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Jos. Fish, Stackpole, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 24th ult.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington yesterday.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 1st inst.
Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 5th instant.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $924, and No. 180 for $898 34, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY To C. H. WADSWORTH.

Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office. 9 24 1f No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

3 12 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 16 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,021 Woollen blankets.	58,548 Stable frocks.
7,211 Rubber do.	214,032 lbs. F. drawers.
5448 Do. Ponchos	7,564 Domet do.
48,479 Pegged Bootees, pairs.	15,480 Trowsers, horse.
89,125 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.	107,151 Forage caps.
38,200 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.	37,574 Unif. hats, untrimmed.
21,875 Pegged Boots, pairs.	21,396 Do. hats, trimm'd.
22,061 Great coats, horse.	3,978 Do. Cav., trimm'd.
105,592 Do. do. foot.	993 Do. Art., trimm'd.
25,418 Grey Flannel shirts.	191,124 Great Coat straps.
69,910 Domet shirts.	18,468 Jackets, Cav., private.
131 Unif. coats, Art. Musician.	8,285 Unif. coats, Inft., do.
824 Jackets, Cav. do.	2,939 Do. do. Art. do.
262 Unif. coats, Engineers	2,7,418 Hat cords, Inft.
26 do. do. Ordnance.	400 do. Hospital Stewards.
346 do. do. Art. Music	141 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
981 do. do. Inft. do.	8 Tulips, do. do.
15,000 Mosquito bars.	227,112 Hat Eagles.
236,375 Knapsacks.	7,426 do. castles.
3,990 do. straps, sets.	1,032 Shell and flames.
169,201 Haversacks, painted.	50,815 Crossed sabres.
286 do. unpainted.	42,668 do. cannon.
232,511 Canteens.	277,118 Hat bugles.
4,255 Cotton overalls.	39,797 do. cords, Cavalry.
1,349,178 Hat Numbers,	20,197 do. do. Artillery.
19,499 do. Feathers.	1,252,604 do. letters.
1,052 Do. Bugles, Non. Beg.	38 do. Cord and Tassels.
1,060 Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.	439 Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
4,295½ Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.	23 Knit Drawers.
180 Scale Buttons, prs.	500 Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
434 Hosp. Stewards Letters U.	423 Trowsers, foot, B's.
437 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.	104 Pairs Bootees, do.
1,562 Scale slides, pairs.	109 Shirts, Flannel, do.
4,517 Cap Covers.	739 Grey Blue Great Coats foot.
2,263 Flies.	74 Trowsers, foot.
362 Rings for Lt. Art. Carts, pairs.	136 Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
21 Red Hair Plumes,	17 Talmas and Hoods
12,003 Pickaxes.	159 Unif. Coats, Art., Jersey.
16,825 do. handles	14 Turbans, Zouave.
16,836 Axes, felling.	963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
6,069 do. handles.	15,808 Common do. do.
16,616 do. slings.	10,747 Hospital Tent Flies, large.
39,297 Hatchets.	13,396 Do. do., small.
24,999 do. handles.	378,043 Common do.
19,242 do. slings.	3,327 Wall do., large.
9,666 Spades.	2,698 Stoves for Sibley Tents.
1,944 Shovels.	108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of	87,216 prs. Chevrons.
2 Camp Color Staffs.	691,649½ yds. Worsted Lace.
35 Canteen Straps.	5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
66,308 Mess Pans.	48,376 Leather N'k Stocks.
26,694 Camp Kettles.	35,912 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
2 Sibley Tents.	51 Iron Pots.
47 Wall Tent Flies.	1,310 Machine Sewed bootees, prs.
2 Marquee Tents.	
426 Hospital Tent Poles, sets.	

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, will be sold at auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, October 14, at 10 A.M., consisting in part of—

72 Chopping Axes and handles.	45 Anvils.
516 Blankets.	113 Brace Bits.
15,000 Carriage Bolts, (1402 lbs.)	144 Mule Bits.
5,000 Tire Bolts.	282 Hitting Bridle Bits.
215 Bail Buckets.	1,169 Wagon Bridles.
352 Gum do.	153 Ambulance Bridles.
2,102 Breast Chains.	414 Office Chairs.
4,280 Halter do.	3,056 H. & M. Collars.
1,357 Trace do.	1,046 Wagon Covers.
111 Hay Forks.	9 Office Desks.
176 sets Lead Mule Harness.	939 Handsaw Files.
84 sets Wheel Mule Harness.	982 assorted Files.
655 feet large fire Hose.	706 Head Halters and Straps.
589 feet leather Hose.	300 lbs. Sheet Iron.
392 feet small water do.	494 yards Cocoa Matting.
100 Picks.	399 joints Stove Pipe.
1,744 lbs. Manilla Rope.	600 Breeching Rings.
56 Cross Cut Saws.	60 McClellan Saddles.
124 Shovels.	40 Wagon Saddles.
1 Iron Safe.	18,900 lbs. Grain Sacks.
	637 lbs. Sheet Zinc.

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within ten days.

JOHN C. MCFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

10 5 7t

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1f JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt*. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.....FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS,

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, October 30

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$40
To London.....105 To London.....80
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....90

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin $100; Steerage $60. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Excursion passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, in currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
8 7f or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWE
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLME

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1230 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. J. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12] No. 314 S. Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 12, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

JAMES ALEXANDER, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Gr to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1f

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1f DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 29f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
9 19 1mW No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 5 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

October 10, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles. [10 3 5t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 7 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

October 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 500 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 10 4 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

October 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 8 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIER MIRRORS, LARGE BOOKCASE, CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC., ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

9th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1124 Walnut street, the entire furniture.

Sales Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, VERY FINE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANOS, Iron Chests, Handsome Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Handsome Chandeliers, etc.
On Thursday morning

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, an extensive assortment of superior furniture. [10 8 2t

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, Pier Mirror, Fine Velvet Carpets, etc.
On Friday morning,

11th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 436 Franklin street, by catalogue, superior walnut parlor and chamber furniture. [10 8 3t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT SIDEBOARD, two Fine Large Mirrors, Chandeliers, Handsome Brussels Carpets, etc.
On Monday morning,

14th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1225 Walnut street, by catalogue, the entire furniture.

MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture will be sold the modern three-story brick residence and lot of ground. [10 8 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY G

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1867.

A Last Word.

By the time this article shall meet the eye of the reader, we hope that he will have already voted. But should he not yet have exercised that dearest privilege of an American citizen, we beseech him to hasten to the polls, and neither rest nor eat until he discharges his duty to his country. It is but a small matter to give one hour to our native land out of all the year, and we call upon all to deposit their ballots as soon as they possibly can. We ask them, in the name of that great Republican party which they have so often helped to make victorious, not to scratch any candidate on our ticket, and above all not to scratch the Hon. M. Russell Thayer. We do not put it on grounds of party or of personal merit. We have already considered his claims on both these heads. But we say to those Republicans who scratch, think of the ingratitude and the gross discourtesy you are meting out to a most worthy gentleman. Mr. Thayer did not seek the nomination. He persistently declined to be a candidate. He honestly did not wish it. We know that he was unwilling to accept it even when it was tendered. The party, however, in Convention assembled, rose above all rings and cliques, and compelled him to accept the nomination. And now to defeat and insult him in the house of his friends, and to elect his enemy after we have compelled him to receive the nomination, is infamous. It is as though by our hands we lifted him up only that we might drag him down. We cannot believe that such treatment will be meted out to him. It will be an encouragement to the "rings," for they will justly say:—"If this is the fate of an honorable gentleman, nominated fairly and in good faith, why not resort to corruption?" Republicans of Philadelphia! we have victory in our reach. Will not each do his duty, and vote the whole ticket, thus rewarding our friends, and rebuking Andrew Johnson and his satellites in our midst? Let each of our readers who has not voted vote at once.

The Conduct of the Democracy in the Campaign.

We should think that the Democratic party, in looking back over the manner in which it has conducted the past campaign, would be filled with sincere shame. It has grovelled in low personality, and sought by abuse to achieve what it could not gain by quiet argument. They have dragged into the contest the personal character of our candidates for Judge, and sought to injure them by virulent attacks. Thus, Judge Williams was a "genteel pettifogger," and Mr. Thayer "a "mere politician," when it is known by all that against the personal character of these gentlemen not a word can be truthfully breathed. By such low tricks have they sought for victory. We had hoped that in a contest for a judicial position, in which all the candidates were men of acknowledged purity, we could see the opposition rise above such Billingsgate logic and act like gentlemen. So far as our opponents are concerned, we can only express regret, and have another argument furnished in favor of the *Tribune's* theory, that "the only reason the Democratic party continues to live is because of the inherent depravity of human nature."

See that your Republican neighbor votes; not only do your own duty, but urge him to do his. Remember that every Republican vote not polled is a Democratic gain. Bring up the negligent by any means, if necessary. Counsel him to do his duty, and aid our great cause.

If you know of any frauds attempted to be perpetrated, do not hesitate to make them known to our officers at the polls. The Democracy are desperate, and will not hesitate to defeat the will of the people by forging papers and every other means.

If the city of Philadelphia goes for the Democracy, Andrew Johnson will be endorsed in the very place which refused to receive him, when he passed through six months ago. Shall we do honor to him to-day?

Examine Your Tickets.—The Democracy have got up some with all the Republican nominees except Hon. M. Russell Thayer. Beware of this insidious attempt to defeat one of our tried friends and best selections.

Remember the polls close at 6 o'clock. This law was passed by the Legislature to prevent the frauds which were perpetrated under cover of the night. Therefore vote early, and get your vote in!

Trades Unions will remember that Judge Ludlow denounced them as "oppressive tyrannies," and they will vote according as their self-respect dictates.

If you have not voted, vote at once. The contest may be close, and your vote may decide it for or against our loyal cause.

An Adventurous Traveller.—A Melbourne paper announces the arrival in that city of Mr. Christian Friedrich Schafer, a German traveller, who came overland from Sydney, the greater part of the way on foot. Mr. Schafer is of a dwarfish stature, from the effects of an injury to the spine received in youth, but in spite of this physical drawback he has, during the last fifteen years, travelled over a great part of the surface of the world, mostly as a pedestrian. He has passed through every country in Europe, through Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, North Africa, and across the width of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on foot and alone. He has in the course of his wanderings compiled a large mass of observations on the customs and character of the various populations through which he has passed; carries a book of credentials, in which his passports are attached, and in which he has autographs of potentates, ambassadors, generals, governors, consuls, mayors, and mandarins, which, when his tour is completed, will be an interesting collection. He proposes to make a complete tour of these colonies, and to pass through Eastern Asia (India and China), finishing his long ramblings by a bold journey on foot through Russian Tartary back to his home.

A Frog Story.—A writer in *Science Gossip* says:—"A near neighbor, upon whose veracity I can rely, recently opened a drain in Kent, when he made the following discovery:—At the mouth of the drain were placed two large stones, in measurement nearly two feet square and three inches thick; the one at the top rested closely upon the one beneath. Upon lifting it from the lower stone, the skeletons of five frogs were discovered; they were in a circle in the centre of the stones, quite flat. Upon taking one of them up and holding it to the light, there was only a threadlike appearance of bones between the dry, flattened, and fleshless skins; these skins were clear and beautifully marked. In this state they were seen by several persons, and by each of them the frogs were considered to be dead; but when the water commenced to flow over them there was a slight gasping perceived in the throats of each; by degrees the bodies swelled, and life and motion returned. Then, to the surprise of the beholders, the frogs sprang up, and ran away into the drain. How did these frogs get beneath the stone that covered the lower one so closely? There was no space for them to enter or depart, and upon the surfaces there was not the slightest indentation made by the frogs. It was supposed to be thirty years ago that the stones were placed over the drain."

Blood-Corpuscles.—The London *Review* says:—"A paper having appeared in the last number of the *Microscopical Journal*, which to a certain extent evidenced an exception to Professor Gulliver's views on the subject of blood-corpuscles, the Professor has written an article, which will appear in the forthcoming number (November) of the *Journal of Anatomy*. Having been favored with a copy of the paper, we can state that the author has brought forward ample evidence to prove the correctness of his opinions. There can, we think, be little doubt that his classification of animals, based on the form and structure of the blood-globules, still holds true. Professor Gulliver divides all vertebrate animals into two groups—first, those whose blood-corpuscles present a well-defined nucleus, *Pyrenæmata*, a section including the birds, reptiles, and fishes; and second, those in which no real nucleus exists in the blood disks; to this section he gives the name of *Apyrenæmata*; it embraces only one order, that of Mammalia. Professor Gulliver says that the form of the blood-corpuscles in some mammals is so remarkable that by them alone the species may be distinguished. This is especially true of the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*."

Destruction of an Old Church.—The *Pall-Mall Gazette* says:—"It has been found necessary to pull down one of the few ancient churches now remaining in North Yorkshire—the Church of All-Saints, Slingsby—in consequence of its decayed condition. The church is an ancient rectory, and formerly belonged to the patronage of the abbot and convent of Whitby. The old church contained a cross-legged effigy of one of the Wyvills, who, tradition and Dodsworth manuscripts say, slew the famous snake of Slingsby, which is reputed to have been so terrible that the highway to Malton was diverted one mile to the south to miss the snake's lair. In the tomb below the effigy a skeleton was found, the bony hand of which wore a splendid and massive gold ring, having the death's head and cross-bones picked out in colored enamel. The tomb, the skeleton, and the effigy have been preserved, and will be restored to the chancel of a beautiful Norman church which is to be reared on the old site, of which the Hon. Mrs. Howard will lay the foundation stone. From below the foundations of the old church coins of the Hanse Town Confederation (twelfth century) were dug up."

A Philadelphia Artist at Washington.—The Washington *Chronicle* remarks as follows in reference to Gulager's celebrated picture representing Fort Sumter after its capture:—

"We have witnessed a magnificent historical painting representing Fort Sumter after its capture, the work of Charles Gulager, of the Adjutant-General's office, whose ability as a marine artist is unquestioned, and whose works are universally admired. The grim mass of ruins surrounded by the glorious stars and stripes, the monitors tossing upon the billows in the offing, the whole scene lighted by the sun just breaking through the clouds to the eastward, are represented with consummate skill. The picture is enclosed in a beautiful black walnut frame, and is well worthy of a place in one of our public buildings."

No Railway Sleepers.—In Germany, some of the railways are now constructed without wood. The rail is made about nine inches high, with a broad flat base, which rests on a well-prepared bed of ballast, and when properly placed is further supported by a layer of gravel. Thus constructed, the jerky motion of a train, occasioned by numerous sleepers, is done away with; the hammering sound becomes a steady, continuous roar, the longitudinal bearing is distributed over a greater distance, and the need for repairs occurs but rarely.

The Paris Exhibition Medals.—The Imperial Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition announce that they are actively engaged in preparing the medals and diplomas. Owing to the great number of these rewards, a longer time will be required to get them ready than was at first calculated upon. A notice will be published stating the time and place of their delivery.

Artificial Ice.—The London *Mechanics' Magazine* describes a new and very effective ice machine. It is simply an air-pump fitted to a bottle. The bottle is half filled with water, and the pump is set to work. Air is first pumped out, and then the water rapidly evaporates. To complete the vacuum and increase the evaporation, the air and aqueous vapor pumped out are made to traverse a hollow cylinder containing sulphuric acid, which of course instantly absorbs the moisture. The evaporation is so rapid that the remaining water is quickly converted into a mass of ice. Four minutes' pumping suffices to produce two pints of ice, with an apparatus which only costs about twelve dollars in gold.

Longevity in England.—Among the deaths registered in England in the year 1865 there were 21 men and 68 women above 100 years old, viz., 5 men and 25 women, aged 100; 4 men and 15 women, aged 101; 5 men and 11 women, aged 102; 3 men and 4 women, aged 103; 1 man and 7 women, aged 104; 2 men and 4 women, aged 105; 1 woman, aged 106; 1 man and 1 woman, aged 110.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

JOHN B. GOUGH,

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9,

Subject—"Eloquence and Orators."

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10,

Subject—"Fact and Fiction."

Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats.

Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Lectures. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture begins at quarter before 8. 10 8 2t

TWELFTH QUARTERLY REPORT of the GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,574,795 88
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	700,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure deposits	100,000 00	
		$3,374,795 88
Due by National Banks	292 741 63	
Due by other Banks	66,108 76	
		358,850 39
Legal-tender Notes	892 80 44	
National Bank Notes	9,815 00	
State do.	97 00	
Specie	11,015 08	
Exchanges for Clearing House	414,23 ,35	
Cash Items	19,069 32	
		1,338,981 19
		$5,072,627 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1 000,000 00	
Surplus Fund	350,000 00	
Discount and Interest, profit and loss, less expenses	159,437 29	
		$1 509,437 29
Individual Deposits	2,793,780 64	
U. S. Deposits	40,618 32	
Due to National Banks	65 876 44	
Due to other Banks	23 424 58	
Unpaid Dividends	3,666 29	
Circulation	503,830 00	
		3,563,190 17
		$5,072,627 46

10 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$1,139,659 10
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	131,057 24	
		$1,770,716 34
Legal-tender Notes and Specie	$187,127 00	
National Bank Notes	21,964 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	13,536 91	
Premiums	29 312 46	
Due from other Banks	260,263 11	
		512,503 48
Expenses and Taxes		16,798 96
Total		$2,400,018 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, full paid	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,9 0 00
Deposits	935,116 06
Profits	44,302 72
Total	$2,400,0 8 78

I, Joseph P. Mumford, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
10 8 6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privilege of subscribing, upon certain terms, to the new loan about to be issued, and also containing important general information. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
10 7 6t Treasurer.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Quinsy, or inflammation of the throat, is very prevalent during the Spring and Fall of the year. Thousands of persons have immediate recourse to these medicines on the first symptoms of attack, and thus not only save time but even dispense with the advice or attendance of a physician. Colds produced by the rapid and frequent changes of the atmosphere during this season, are speedily cured by the pills. These remedies fortify the body against the inclemencies of the winter.
Sold by all Druggists. 10 8 tuths3t

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London" Is the most Reliable Restorative Ever Introduced to the American People For Restoring Gray Hair and Preventing Baldness. PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE. Life Prevents Growth, the Hair and from Falling. "Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuth4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

PIANOS.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

PARIS, 1867.

Steinway & Sons Triumphant,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

In all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of International Jury.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,

8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

THE WEBER PIANO

Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

J. A. GETZE,

9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD

HAS REMOVED

HIS STOCK OF

Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,

AND

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,

TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 1t North Side, above Ninth.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusement: see Third Page.*]

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
For a short time only, commencing on
TUESDAY EVENING, October 15,
and every night after until further notice, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age. Magnificent and Divine. The
APOCALYPSE.
The Book of Revelation unveiled.
THE VISIONS OF ST. JOHN PRESENTED TO VIEW.
From designs by the celebrated French artist, Gustave Dore, and the most eminent artists in this country and Europe. Fifty splendid designs, representing what St. John saw when a door in Heaven was opened, as described by him in the Book of Revelation, commencing with the Vision of the Seven Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the
DAY OF JUDGMENT.
THE RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN.
The wicked descending into
THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.
VIEWS OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THE FUTURE HOME OF THE CHRISTIAN—A STREET IN THE NEW JERUSALEM—THE RIVER OF LIFE AND TREE OF LIFE—GOLDEN PAVEMENTS—MAGNIFICENT PALACES, WITH JEWELED COLUMNS AND GILDED DOMES, THE WHOLE FORMING A SCENE OF
UNPARALLELED BEAUTY,
it seeming to the beholder one perfect blaze of glory.

NOTICE.—These representations, which have filled the largest halls in all the cities of this country with the most refined and intelligent in the community, were placed before the public by the request of the most eminent divines of ALL DENOMINATIONS. They have been produced upon a scale of Magnificence and Splendor never before attempted, at a cost of over FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by that most eminent artist, Hammatt Billings, Esq., whose brilliant conceptions of the Visions of St. John have fully borne out the statement made by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of this city, author of "Barnes' Notes on the Book of Revelation," that these "visions would make the finest drawings in the world." And in order that the entire community may be enabled to view these beautiful and instructive representations, the price of
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS
PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers circulating over 3'9 copies in the city will please publish this advertisement, call attention to the same, and send bill to Concert Hall, October 15. A. GUDNEY,
10 8 tf Proprietor.

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1867.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES....$10

The Mechanical Laundry Company, whose establishment, located on
NINTH STREET, BELOW DICKERSON,
Is the largest of its kind in the country, are now prepared for business. Orders may be left at the Laundry, Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, No. 47 North Eighth street, and No. 1222 Ridge avenue. Other offices will be opened in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

Washing done at 80 cents per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No injurious chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful operatives. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the office of
HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
10 2 No. 130 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. 10 1 4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Having purchased a large portion of the above stock, are prepared to offer DECIDED BARGAINS to their customers.

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOAKING VELVETS
OF ALL WIDTHS AND GRADES.
A full line at a small advance on auction prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ONE DOLLAR FRENCH MERINOES,
ALL GRADES, AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT DRESS GOODS.
A splendid line of FALL AND WINTER STYLES at 20 to 25 cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ALL-WOOL BLACK
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, 37½ CENTS.
Superior to any former lots.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ROLLED POPLINS,
IN CHOICE SHADES,
From Friday's Auction Sale.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LONG AND SQUARE
BLANKET SHAWLS,
OF ALL STYLES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BROCHE SHAWLS
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES, NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10 5 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Magnificent Lyons Silk Velvets,

All the good widths of these rich real FRENCH FABRICS.

Silk and Worsted French Poplins in Golden Browns, Garnets, Modes, Greens, Blues, etc.

RIBBED POPLINS,

Ottomans, Velours, Browns, Golden Browns, Ambers, Greens, Modes, Garnets, Blues, etc.

PLAID POPLINS.

Elegant Extra Large Plaids, new stylish combinations.
Silk Faced Plaids for Misses
Low Priced Wool Plaids.

BLACK POPLINS.

All the grades, $1 00 to $2 50.
Black Poplin Alpacas, 75, 85 cents, and $1 00.
Fine Stock Black Dress Goods.

SHAWL ROOM.

Paisley Long and Square Shawls.
Elegant Broche Long Shawls.
Lupin's Black Thibet Shawls.
Woollen Shawls, finest stock ever offered.

CLOAKINGS.

All the New Plaid Cloakings.
All the New Staples and Fancies. [9 7 stuth

CLOAKS

Of all the New Styles, ready made, or made to order.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC,
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 4t CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have now opened their FALL AND WINTER importations of

SILK VELVETS AND CLOTHS,

PURE SILK CLOAK VELVETS, OF LYONS MANUFACTURE.
BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
PURPLE VELVET CLOTHS
BROWN VELVET CLOTHS.
WHITE VELVET CLOTHS.

FRENCH ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.

BLACK FRENCH ASTRACHAN.
DAHLIA FRENCH ASTRACHAN.
GARNET FRENCH ASTRACHAN.
AMBER COLORED ASTRACHAN.
BROWNS, GREYS, AND WHITE ASTRACHAN.

GERMAN ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, in Greys Browns, Blacks, and Whites, with a great variety of FANCY AND PLAIN CLOTHS, for Ladies Cloaks. 10 8 tuthstt

CUTLERY.

PEARL,
IVORY,
RUBBER HANDLE
KNIVES,

STEEL AND PLATED BLADES.

SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES MODERATE PRICES.

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

9 18 wfm6mrp PHILADELPHIA.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$202 62	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$163 62	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 42	do	do.	5 P cent. 10-40s.
$163 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

PURE SPICES,
From Eastwick & Palmer, London.

JUST RECEIVED,

Pure Mace,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Cinnamon,
Ginger,
White Black and Red Pepper,
Nutmegs,
Fine Mustard.
ALSO,
Pure Bermuda Arrow Root,
Cream Tartar,
Saleratus, and
Bi-Carb. Soda.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS
Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient, and reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them: so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No.			Cents.
1,	Cures	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2,	"	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3,	"	CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4,	"	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults	25
5,	"	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting	25
7,	"	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8,	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9,	"	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11,	"	SUPPRESSED or Painful Periods	25
12,	"	WHITES, too profuse Periods	25
13,	"	CROUP, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14,	"	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	"	FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17,	"	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18,	"	OPHTHALMY, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19,	"	CATARRH, Acute or Chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs	50
21,	"	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	DROPSY, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	"	SEA SICKNESS, Sickness from riding	50
27,	"	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28,	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29,	"	SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30,	"	URINARY WEAKNESS, Wetting Bed	50
31,	"	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms	50
32,	"	SUFFERING at Change of Life	1 00
33,	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34,	"	DIPHTHERIA, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50
		FAMILY CASES	

Of 25 large Vials, Morocco Case, containing a Specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions, $10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling Cases, with 20 to 28 Vials, from $5 to $20
Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive Treatment, in Vials and Pocket Cases $2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his Office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. b 10 4 3m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTWITHSTANDING the intense excitement growing out of the election, the Riverside Institute, for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, is not forgotten. The shares, selling at one dollar each, are going off rapidly, and the distribution of $300,000 worth of presents will soon take place.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTORS' BILLS.—An important question in these hard times, but really answered. Go, or send and get, one of Humphreys' cases of Homœopathic Specifics. A full case costs but $10, and with it you may prevent or treat successfully nine-tenths of all diseases occurring in your family and save so much of doctors' fees. Sent free, by Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN Combination Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chestnut.

"THE COUNTRY IS SAVE," and we are glad of it; indeed, we always felt it would be, and in that belief we have laid in a large and beautiful stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for the patriots. Charles Stokes & Co., First-class Ready-made Clothiers, Chestnut street, under the Continental.

OPENING DAY.—ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER TENTH, WE WILL OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT."—
Surpassed by no other Shirt for
Neatness of Fit on the Breast,
Ease in the Neck, and Comfort on the Shoulder.
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chestnut street.

UPHOLSTERERS always ready to send out any moment to do work of any description; no delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ONLY $1 for a beautiful Photo-Miniature at Reimer's Gallery Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large picture, $1; 12 Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

USE "PLANTATION" TOBACCO—the best in market. E. Goodwin & Brother sell it everywhere.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Men's and Boys' Clothing! Men's and Boys' Clothing! Men's and Boys' Clothing! Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BOYLES—BOYLES.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, No. 252 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. JOHN C. BOYLES to Miss LYDIA S. BOYLES, all of this city.

HARDING—GRAHAM.—At Frankford, on Thursday evening, October 3, 1867, by Rev. James Price, Mr. EDWARD HARDING to Miss JANE McFARLAND GRAHAM, second daughter of Archibald Graham, all of the above place.

MILLER—JONES.—August 25, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOHN MILLER to Miss ELIZABETH JONES, both of Manayunk.

DIED.

ASHE.—On the 7th instant, Captain WILLIAM J. ASHE, late of the 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1401 Germantown avenue, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

BOON.—On the 6th instant, after a short illness, HENRY L. BOON, in his 51st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Boon, Whitehall street (first below Spring Garden, near Thirteenth), at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. To proceed to Germantown Cemetery.

MELCHER.—On the 4th instant, ANNA M., daughter of Adam and the late Mary Ann Melcher, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, Soladayville, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

OTT.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH OTT, son of Mary and the late Jacob Ott, of New Orleans, aged 23 years.

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, from his late residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Dennis' Church. Carriages will leave Mr. Simon Gartland's office, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 8 o'clock precisely.

COAL SCUTTLES OF GALVANIZED OR plain iron, Pokers, Shovels, Tongs, Heater Scoops, Stove Plate Lifters, Ash Sifters, Sheet Zinc, Mica for stove-doors, Stove Polishes, and a variety of Door Springs, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE FLEXIBLE KEY RING WILL HOLD a large number of keys with less inconvenience in your pockets than others. For sale, with other kinds by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SELF-FEEDING TOBACCO CUTTERS, which move the tobacco under the knife as it is being pushed down, and various other patterns, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

BARTLETT SEC. BI. AND OTHER choice pears, large trees for city gardens, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 10 7 3t*

LAWSON'S CYPRESS AND GOLDEN Arborvitæ for Lawns and Cemetery Lots. The largest stock in the country, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. Now is the time to plant. 10 7 3t*

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsp]

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, Below Third, and Walnut and Dock. 11 7 5p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A SWINDLING SCHEME.—On or about the 20th of May last, a little transaction of good faith on the one side and dishonesty on the other occurred, which has consequently been fraught with many troubles. William McGillion alleges that one Louis Dickerson, desiring a more inviting prospect of monetary affairs, obtained $150 from him, on the strength of certain representations that the United States Government was indebted to that worthy in the sum of $200 for bounty and back pay. In exchange for the money, Louis returned to McGillion the necessary documents for drawing this pay and bounty, and which the latter forwarded to Washington for collection. After Dickerson had left, the papers were returned, with intimations that a swindle somewhere in the transaction existed. McGillion has been on the lookout for his quondam friend, but without success. Yesterday, however, he espied him walking in the street. He hailed him; but the other looked around in feigned astonishment, utterly denying and contradicting any knowledge of McGillion, or who that individual was; but being identified, he was arrested and committed by Recorder Eneu, to await a further hearing on Monday.

AN INGRATE.—On a cold, stormy day, about the middle of last September, a middle-aged man named James Gibson entered Bell's stables, No. 7 Banana street, Twentieth Ward, and begged for something to eat, and, like a good many pseudo beggars, who, when their destitution awakens sympathy, ask for a certain amount of alms, so he importuned the coachman there, John McLaughlin, for $5. This the coachman could not accede to, but gave the vagrant fifty cents to purchase a dinner. Having done so, and partaken of it much to his relish, he went back to the coach office in the afternoon, and while McLaughlin, who had so kindly befriended him, was busy at work, he stole his pocket-book, containing $40, his month's salary, and made off. Reserve Officer Ferguson has been on the look-out for him since that transaction, and learned nothing of his whereabouts until last night, when he laid hands on him at Tenth and Sansom streets. He was held for a hearing this afternoon.

WELCOME TO THE HON. LEONARD MYERS.—The Hon. Leonard Myers returned home yesterday, after an extended tour through the great countries of Europe. Appreciative citizens, learning of this event, at once proposed a serenade, and last evening, headed by a band of music, a large procession filed to the residence of the honorable gentleman, at the northeast corner of Marshall and Spring Garden streets. In answer to repeated calls, Mr. Myers came forward, and addressed the large gathering. After reviewing incidents of interest occurring in his Eastern tour, he returned to those more important regarding our own national affairs, and spoke in patriotic tones of the duties devolving upon all loyal citizens at the present time.

THE GRAND FINALE.—Last evening witnessed the close of the political campaign, so far as preparatory efforts of both antagonistic parties were concerned. Three large, enthusiastic, and successful meetings were held by the Republican citizens.

At Frankford a large assemblage convened, and was presided over by the Hon. Edward G. Lee. The speakers were Hon. Morton McMichael, John Goforth, Esq., and Henry D. Moore, Esq.

An immense Republican meeting of patriotic and loyal citizens, who denounced "my policy" and the propagator thereof by their presence, was held at Manayunk. Morris Hall was filled to overflowing. Nathan L. Jones, Esq., presided. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Curtin, Hon. H. Bucher Swope, General Louis Wagner, General Joshua T. Owen, and others.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—This morning, about half-past three o'clock, Officer shields, of the Twelfth District Station, at Girard avenue and Franklin street, caught sight of two slick looking and dexterous young men who were dodging about in rather a suspicious manner. Withdrawing into the shadow of a building, he saw these same prowlers, after repeated spying to see that the coast was clear, enter, by means of false keys, a dwelling in the vicinity. Assured that the parties meditated evil, the officer followed them, and took them in custody while canvassing the best plan of procedure. They gave their names as Edward Wiley and Edward Maguire. Alderman Fitch this morning committed each in default of $1500 bail.

EXTRAVAGANT USE OF THE BALLOT.—Two individuals, considering that a victory for the Democracy, whether by fair or foul means, was necessary to their own and their country's weal, were arrested this morning in the Fifth Ward for casting many consecutive straight votes for the "unterrified" without their own precinct, and contrary to the law of the land, which prohibits a too extravagant use of the franchise. They wished to argue the point with the officers, and shaking a bunch of Democratic tickets, insisted on being represented as loyal upholders of the country, and showing the folly of "splitting" a ticket. These arguments and protestations would not do, and they are held for a hearing. Their names are John Roach and John Shay.

ARREST OF A ROWDY.—The citizens near Fourth and Brown streets have been annoyed for some time past by the disorderly conduct of a gang of rowdies that assemble nightly at that corner. Last evening one of their number, named Charles Ackley, was arrested on complaint of a citizen, and held in $400 bail by Alderman Toland.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton arrived in this city last evening, and took rooms at the Continental. He will remain here until this evening.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
9 28 tuthsp] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 23 tuthsp J. G. FULLER.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realised by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 1st series,	do.	$180 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [10 1 1mrp

THIRD EDITION

THE ELECTION

How It Is Progressing.

Partial Returns from the Different Wards.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our reporters have brought in the following returns, showing the state of the vote in the different divisions of the several Wards up to the hour named. Taking the vote as cast in the Tenth Ward up to 10 o'clock, there is a falling off of about ten per cent. on the aggregate, as compared with the aggregates at the same hour at the October election of 1866. An inspection of the tables which we present will show that "scratching" has been indulged in to a small extent only:—

FOURTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D.	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D.	Jones, R.	Petrol, D.
1.	10	24	80	24	80	24	82	23	81
2.	10	63	72	61	74	65	72	66	70
3.	10	13	78	26	78	35	77	37	77
4.	10	16	58	16	60	16	60	17	60
5.	10	15	51	58	50	15	51	17	50
6.	11	16	114	15	115	15	114	15	113
7.	11	8	119	7	120	12	115	8	116
8.	11	67	194	65	198	72	192	69	195
9.	11	79	79	79	75	80	74	80	74
10.	12	69	44	69	44	69	43	69	44

FIFTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D.	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D.	Jones, R.	Petrol, D.
1.	12	70	164	64	172	68	170	67	171
2.	12	82	120	83	119	86	120	87	118
3.	12	52	148	52	145	53	151	56	146
4.	12	56	135	59	142	62	136	60	136
5.	12	15	111	15	111	15	111	16	112
6.	1	119	203	115	206	125	203	125	201
7.	1	115	154	111	157	119	157	112	155

SEVENTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D.	Jones, R.	Petrol, D.
1	10	31	21	30	22	32	18	31	18
2	10	31	22	31	22	32	21	34	21
3	10	23	14	23	18	26	15	26	13
4	11	23	21	24	22	25	21	25	21
5	11	24	21	24	21	25	20	27	18
6	11	26	14	24	14	31	14	27	13
7	11	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13
8	11	17	35	16	36	18	34	18	34

EIGHTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D.	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D.	Jones, R.	Petrol, D.
1	12	189	189	182	196	194	188	211	179
2	10	74	62	73	63	73	63	73	62
3	11	90	115	87	116	92	112	92	102
4	12	132	135	137	138	139	134	140	132
5	11	51	59	48	61	52	57	50	54
6	11	123	99	120	102	127	94	122	97
7	12	140	118	138	116	143	107	142	106

NINTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D.	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D.	Jones, R.	Petrol, R.
1	11	72	74	70	73	70	72	71	73
2	12	104	88	103	102	97	103	103	98
3	12	100	73	93	77	101	71	102	72
4	12	92	118	87	123	90	115	93	116
5	12	184	87	180	94	186	86	185	89
6	12	108	111	170	109	173	108	173	108
7	11	145	66	141	73	147	64	146	65
8	12	117	151	109	154	99	153	114	131

TENTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D	Jones, R	Petrol, D.
1	11	98	82	98	82	97	83	97	83
2	11	110	98	109	99	112	96	113	96
3	11	148	148	163	152	157	153	163	146
4	11	135	73	134	77	128	80	135	75
5	12	136	102	136	102	139	99	138	99
6	12	102	80	149	82	155	76	152	79
7	12	127	62	124	64	139	57	140	56
8	10	121	37	117	41	119	37	122	36
9	12	201	85	217	89	222	80	198	107

TWELFTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D.	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D.	Jones, R.	Petrol, D.
1	12	55	102	54	102	54	103	57	100
2	12	95	126	91	130	93	128	95	126
3	12	125	178	120	141	122	139	123	140
4	12	114	79	107	86	115	78	115	78
5	12	87	158	84	161	86	159	86	158
6	11	46	131	47	130	47	129	48	127
7	11	86	129	80	135	86	129	86	123

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D.	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D.	Jones, R.	Petrol, D.
1	11	155	74	151	78	152	76	154	74
2	12	99	189	91	195	91	195	99	187
3	11	151	62	142	70	143	67	148	65
4	11	110	123	102	130	102	131	106	128
5	12	149	115	142	113	145	116	143	118
6	11	112	93	103	97	107	98	106	99
7	12	125	96	114	103	122	95	124	95
8	12	115	119	113	125	110	120	116	117
		1017	871	963	914	972	898	996	880

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Division.	Hour.	Williams, R.	Sharswood, D.	Thayer, R.	Ludlow, D.	Cowell, R.	Lyle, D.	Jones, R.	Petrol, D.
1	12	125	78	121	82	124	77	119	80
2	12	92	98	91	99	94	97	92	99
3	12	144	86	141	93	143	86	143	89
4	12	164	115	162	118	160	120	164	114
5	12	120	115	117	117	140	113	141	113
6	12	155	115	151	120	151	120	161	124
7	12	142	137	138	139	141	138	139	144
8	12	147	127	145	129	146	129	151	126
		1108	881	1086	897	1099	880	1110	869

THE LATEST RETURNS

from several wards, as telegraped to the Central Station up to 1 o'clock, show the following state of the vote:—

THIRD WARD.

The total votes in this ward, up to 1 o'clock, were:—

Williams	727
Sharswood	1134
Sharswood's majority	407
Cowell	720
Lyle	1134
Lyle's majority	405
Sixth Ward (to 1 o'clock):—	
Williams	629
Sharswood	1034
Sharswood's majority	405
Cowell	629
Lyle	1005
Lyle's majority	376
Seventh Ward (Sharwood's Residence):—	
Williams	1086
Sharswood	886
Williams' majority	200
Cowell	1042
Lyle	860
Cowell's majority	182
Eighth Ward:—	
Williams	919
Sharswood	820
Williams' majority	99
Cowell	951
Lyle	737
Cowell's majority	214
Thirteenth Ward:—	
Williams	1061
Sharswood	929
Williams' majority	132
Thayer	1008
Ludlow	973
Thayer's majority	35
Cowell	1068
Lyle	939
Cowell's majority	49
Fourteenth Ward:—	
Williams	1108
Sharswood	864
Williams' majority	244
Thayer	1087
Ludlow	875
Thayer's majority	212
Cowell	1009
Lyle	873
Cowell's majority	226
Seventeenth Ward:—	
Williams	563
Sharswood	984
Thayer	540
Ludlow	964
Cowell	537
Lyle	935
Twenty-first Ward (five precincts):—	
Williams	475
Sharswood	425
Williams' majority	50
Cowell	469
Lyle	449
Cowell's majority	20
Twenty-seventh Ward:—	
Williams	552
Sharswood	472
Williams' majority	80
Cowell	552
Lyle	477
Cowell's majority	75

FOURTH WARD.

The returns up to 1 o'clock were:—

Williams	690
Sharswood	1373
Sharswood's majority	773
Thayer	575
Ludlow	1382
Ludlow's majority	707
Cowell	585
Lyle	1383
Lyle's majority	798

FIFTH WARD.

The following is the vote in the Fifth Ward to 1 o'clock.

Williams	691
Sharswood	1285
Sharswood's majority	594
Thayer	680
Ludlow	1323
Ludlow's majority	643
Cowell	606
Lyle	1363
Lyle's majority	697

NINTH WARD.

Williams	1154
Sharswood	1013
Williams' majority	141
Cowell	1134
Lyle	1096
Cowell's majority	128

TENTH WARD.

The total vote in the Tenth Ward, up to the latest announcement, was as follows:—

Williams	1624
Sharswood	983
Williams' majority	641
Thayer	1592
Ludlow	1012
Thayer's majority	580
Cowell	1603
Lyle	987
Cowell's majority	616

ELEVENTH WARD.

The returns to 1 o'clock were:—

Williams	118
Sharswood	799
Sharswood's majority	681

TWELFTH WARD.

The returns to one o'clock were:—

Williams	790
Sharswood	1096
Sharswood's majority	306
Cowell	780
Lyle	1097
Lyle's majority	317

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The returns to 1 o'clock were:—

Thayer	3571
Ludlow	2151
Thayer's majority	421
Cowell	2629
Lyle	2119
Cowell's majority	510

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Williams	784
Sharswood	518
Williams' majority	266
Cowell	779
Lyle	519
Cowell's majority	260

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD (ONE PRECINCT.)

Williams	104
Sharswood	113
Sharswood's majority	9
Cowell	102
Lyle	115
Lyle's majority	13

The quiet manner of conducting the election is truly remarkable. The greatest good-fellowship seems to prevail. We visited a large number of wards and precincts this morning, and at all the best order was observed. No quarreling or rows have as yet taken place, and if the day closes in as peaceable a manner as it has passed thus far, this election may be set down as the most orderly Philadelphia has ever known.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 5-20s '65, J.y. cp.	107½	6 sh Leh V R	25
$1000 Read 6s, '43-80, rg.	92	94 do opg.	55
$500 do. rg	92	200 sh Read R. is-b30.	51¼
$4000 C & Am 6s, '83, is.	88	100 do s30.	51¼
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	99¾	30 sh Penna R	52¼
$500 do.	98 5/8	4 do	52¼
10 sh Bk N A	245	13 sh Girard Bank	89
70 sh Leh N stk. 2d.	40	300 sh Cata Prf	24
25 do.	40	100 sh Heat'vle. 60d.	12½
20 do.	39½	200 sh Ocean Oil c.	3¾
100 do. 5 5wn.	39½	200 do. b60.	3 7/8
50 do. 5 5wn.	39½		
100 do. 5 5wn.	39¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3500 City 6s, New. is.	102¾	100 sh Read R. 2d.	51¾
20 sh Cam & Am. s3.	126¾	500 do. is. 2d.	51¾
100 sh Leh N stk. 2d.	39¾	100 do. s10.	51¾
100 sh Dalzell Oil	¾	50 sh Ches & Wal	46

FOURTH EDITION

A Republican Victory in Pennsylvania.

The Democracy Give Up the Contest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Pennsylvania Conceded to the Radicals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The *Post* says special despatches have already been received in Washington from Pennsylvania, virtually conceding the success of the radicals in that State.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

Cabinet Session.

The Cabinet held a brief session to-day. General Grant was in attendance.

What Will Result from the Election!

It seems to be agreed among the friends of the Administration, that if to-day's elections go for the Democrats, or even by reduced majorities, that the President will make some radical changes in certain offices.

General Gregory to be Removed.

An attempt is being made by certain classes of the citizens of Maryland to get General E. M. Gregory, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for that State, mustered out of the service. General Howard of course opposes the scheme, and obtained an interview with the President yesterday regarding the matter. The latter is said to favor the movement.

[By the Associated Press.]

The Congressional Committees.

The various regular and special Committees of the House of Representatives are preparing their work, in order to be ready to report at the next session. The Committee on Elections has been holding a session at Bridgeport, Conn., under the Chairmanship of Mr. Dawes, of Mass., investigating the alleged corrupt practices in the election of Mr. Barnum, and has adjourned to meet at Fall Village, Conn., on the 15th instant. A portion of the same committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Schofield of Pennsylvania, meets at Lexington, Ky., on the 11th, to carry on the investigation as to the alleged disloyalty of the members elect from that State.

The Select Committee on the Maltreatment of Union Prisoners of War commenced its session at Boston on the 15th, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Shanks, of Indiana. The Select Committee on Southern Railroads proceeds South from this city on the 16th, under the Chairmanship of Mr. McClurg, of Missouri. A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee assemble tomorrow, at its room in the Capitol, to commence the investigation assigned to it, as to whether the State of Maryland possesses a republican form of government. Nothing definite has transpired as to the proposed action of General Butler's Select Committee on the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

The Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The opposition party in the election for directors of the Erie Railroad have been elected. Daniel Drew has been defeated, and all the old directors are thrown out. The result has caused great excitement in the market, and Erie has sold as high as 70½. Later it was 70¾.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 8.—Frank King, alias Kennedy, was arrested here to-day, for the murder of Harvey Putnam, Captain of a coal boat, at Schenectady, on October 28, 1861. Albert Lenning, charged with a rape committed at Canastota, was also arrested here to-day.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 111¼@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109⅝@109¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 101½@101¾.
June and July 7-30s, 106¼@106¼.
Market irregular, but prices improving.

[By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Cotton quiet at 29 cents for upland middlings. Flour scarce; 9000 bbls. sold—State, $8 80@11 25; Ohio, $10 70@13 70; Western, $8 90@13 90; Southern, $10 80@14 75; California, $11 80@13 90. Wheat firm and 1@2c. higher; 21,000 bushels sold; Milwaukee club, $3 40; California white, $3 15. Corn firm and 1 cent higher; 34,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 37@$1 38. Oats steady; 7000 bushels sold; Ohio, 77½@78c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $25 80 for new mess. Lard dull at 19¼c.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Important Proposition—A Strong Attempt to be Made by Congress to Harmonize Matters with the President on the Southern Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—An important proposition has just been started by influential Republicans, which seems to meet with considerable favor, and may have a controlling influence upon the action of Congress at the approaching session, and upon the next Presidential election. It is that a Congressional committee shall be appointed, by the consent of all Senators and Representatives who concur in the proposition, to wait upon President Johnson, and request him to state definitely what plan he has to submit for the speedy reconstruction and admission of the Southern States, as he has hitherto opposed every policy that has been initiated by Congress. They presume that he has a definite practical plan of reconstruction in his own mind which he believes would be effective and which would meet his approval. They would then ascertain to a certainty whether there is any possibility of the legislative and executive branches of the Government harmonizing on a policy that would restore the ex-Rebel States to representation before the next Presidential election, or whether the country must remain in its present condition until these two branches shall be brought into accord by the decision of the ballot-box in 1868. Attempts have before been made to patch up a compromise between the President and Congress, but they have been only individual volunteer efforts. The proposed movement contemplates the concurrence of a sufficient number of Republicans to secure a majority of each house should any agreement be possible, and the application to the President will be formal and authoritative. It originates with those who fear that impeachment may bring a destructive financial crisis upon the country, and is said to meet the approval of Senator Morgan, of New York, and other representatives of constituencies particularly concerned in the financial prosperity of the country. It would, moreover, form the nucleus of a new Constitutional party all over the

THE FASHIONS.

From Paris to the Watering Places and Gaming Tables—The Court and Biarritz and Royal Styles from the East—The "Butterfly" Game—Expecting a New and Dynastic Sensation—Out-Door Sports—Poplins, Silks, Velvets, and Satins—New Hats and Trimmings.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The declining rentes at the Bourse have revived, and I am happy to say the shrewd old lady Fashion is recruiting fresh strength during the absence of her noisiest children at Baden. They have exchanged consols for rouge et noir, under the encouraging smiles of Mustapha Pacha, who gains and loses millions at the roulette table with equal indifference, and they are, also emulous to outdo the Prince of Wales. Moderation in all gentlemanly pastimes is a royal maxim, but it is as often enforced by necessity. Now that your readers are duly informed that hard coin is rolling in its usual streams, I will follow the *elite* to its accustomed resorts at this season of the year.

I find, or rather left, Homburg composed of a little of everything, like a German salad—princes, horse dealers, great ladies and *petites dames*, atoms of dandies, millionaires, and eye-sunken *blases*. At Wiesbaden there is more refinement, more green and currant colored costumes, a higher class of chignon, and more expanded crinoline.

While all this is going on beyond the boundaries of our empire the Imperial family are at Biarritz, where they will remain until the dappled pack start up hares and pheasants over the hunt at Fontainebleau. The court of France arrived at Biarritz on the 8th, and at about the same time the King of Portugal was being almost strangled by a monkey, who gave him an affectionate embrace as his youthful Majesty was quietly walking through his "gnue town" of Lisbon. The tenderness of the quadrumano is styled an assault, and the loving caricature of mankind was executed.

The Biarritz costumes are all Eastern. Ladies wear veils which are put on with a high comb, and hang in lovely folds of Algerian challi all over their robes, and are as useful as shawls or draped mantles.

A new game played in these high circles is the butterfly game, which has a Japanese origin. A young lady—she must be pretty, slender, and wear a low body, short sleeves, and some vaporous tissue—kneels in the centre of a room, and holds in her left hand a bouquet, in her right a fan. A butterfly is suspended from some invisible wire, and kept hovering by the young lady's fan, who must prevent it from settling on the flowers, fanning it off in all the graceful attitudes of a fascinating tease.

This is far-fetched most certainly; but a good many other games to keep off certain buzzing insects are not quite so harmless. As soon as the butterfly but touches the nosegay, another lady takes the kneeler's place. The only demolitions I have heard of at Compiegne, notwithstanding such a billing pastime as the above, is that of a large iron fence which formerly had been constructed and covered with creeping foliage, in order to remind Marie Louise of Schoenbruun. The Empress Eugenie has ordered that it shall be pulled down.

This reminds me that the return of the ashes of the Duke de Reichstadt is settled. The Parisians have greeted this news with wonderful indifference, but when the day arrives the *bourgeois* will none the less weep and sob when the coffin, in silver chariot, under waving feathers and velvet, will thread its way through the dense crowds. In a little time Napoleon's son will rest by his father's side, after long years of separation and exile. Will the *fete*—for this ceremony will and must be called a *fete*—bear the character of a funeral or of a merry fair day in Paris? Banners must either flaunt in gay colors or drums must be muffled down richly lit aisles.

Meanwhile the fashions are getting ready for every emergency. Hunters' red coats are to flash like sparks of fire over rolling grass lands. Unridably vicious horses are to clear ditch and stream, and young hunters are to sit calm in grey, blue, and purple riding habits, while their thoroughbreds reck and steam, and their nostrils nobly expand. These are real pleasures; such sport is rational. How much more preferable any out-door exercise to the eternal hothouse atmosphere of ball rooms! May fowling, hunting boat racing, skating, and archery find women foremost. If this could be, future generations will not degenerate, and we shall hear less of nervous debility, want of appetite, and poetry than is now the fashion. The poetical measles which afflict young ladies is the consequence of no bodily exertion. A good sharp air soon puts an end to the malady. Clothing more beauteous than nymph-like, more useful than fastidious, is getting ready for brier and brake.

The woollen poplins worked with diminutive silk flowers are called by all sorts of names, and they are nothing but a substantial every-day texture. The favorites are nut browns, with blue, red and maize flowerets sprinkled over. Many, too, are showered with gold and silver dust.

Silks are made with brocaded lace patterns.

Velvets are striped so as to imitate fur.

Satin cloth, as woollen satinet, is also brocaded with garlands. Our winter mantles are to be made with two pair of sleeves, one close fitting, the other long and open, and square.

Gimp and jet, mixed, will reign with watered ribbons, on which gutta percha drops imitate cut jet balls, and are much lighter, quite as brilliant besides. A good deal of twisted fringe will be worn in preference to silk fringe.

There are three new bonnets—the Compiegne, the Imperatrice, and the Istria. The former is a grey felt, with the head of some woodland quadruped on one side in a gallant coeade. The Imperatrice is a black felt worked with jet, and is ornamented with an aigrette or sheaf of gold and jet. The Istria cap is a round ruby velvet cap with a gold palm-leaf.

Petticoats are trimmed with white bands of merino worked with Breton embroidery in all colors. All our *beau monde* will leave chateau and forest for the arrival of the Emperor of Austria, who will be here, it is said, with Victor Emanuel and the King of Holland, and, although it can interest no one, we are told that the Czar of Russia is to fall in somewhere with the Shah of Persia. If they do not fall out, no one here can care for this item.

Algerian Stripes and Calm Reflection—The Matrimonial "Cui Bono" of the Exhibition—Hunting Costumes, and the Prevailing Colors—Fashionable Mistakes, or Mistakes of Fashion—Costumes for the Queen of Portugal and Russian Grand Duchesses—Matinee Robes—Winter Hats—Lace Patterns on Silks—Eugenie at the Seaside.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A dead calm and plenty of white Algerian stripes made of goat's hair and satin are the characteristics of our present Parisian circles. The old anecdote of the grocer and his head man is a faithful image of mothers and daughters at the close of this fated Exposition year of 1867. "Come up to prayers," is the title of my anecdote, and it begins thus:—A grocer one early morn called out to his confidential assistant, "Sykes!" "Yes, sir." "Have you mixed water up with the tobacco?" "Yes, sir." "Dust with the pepper?" "Yes, sir." "Sand with the brown sugar?" "Yes, sir?" "Water with the wine?" "Yes, sir." "Plaster with the ground sugar?" "Yes, sir." "And chicory with the coffee?" "Yes, sir." "Very well; you may come up to prayers."

The story does not say so, but it is probable that the grocer and Sykes prayed with all their hearts that "the ways of the wicked and perverse should be confounded." This is exactly what mothers are telling their daughters to do: they are preaching about economy, wise solitude, study, and the beauties of their chateau in winter, after having spent thousands on bringing them out, for the special purpose of fascinating English lords. American merchants, or Russian boyards, it does not much signify which, provided they are of the right sort—the "pay-me-down-in-cash" class of wandering foreigners. Yes, ladies have been debating the morals of genuine young men, and are now told to collect their better faculties and look forward to a retired and pious life all through winter. The admonition to say one's prayers, after so much worldly dissipation, must fall unheeded; but faces are very long indeed, now that the time has come to cut the home budget down to simple necessities. The Exposition has not been prolific in husbands. They have come, they have seen and not been conquered. This matrimony question is truly perplexing. No question, in fact, can be more so, whatever politicians may think.

There was a great deal of popping off, by-the-way, last week at Count Aguado's chateau de Sivry, where hunting costumes were worn of the same colors as those adopted for the livery of each particular family. Thus blue and white flunkeys could admire these shades on their masters' mousquetaire jackets, and their mistress' riding suit which was tastefully braided and faced with white on blue velvet as cloth.

Orange and blue was another of these aristocratic turnouts. The advantage of uniformity in colors is that when cavaliers dash by in the distance, one knows who they are without seeing their faces, and this is considered useful knowledge, as gentlemen and ladies do now so dye and alter their hair and complexions that one is at a loss who is who, even while looking very hard.

A curious story, by-the-way, has been revived this week by the absence of mind of a lady's maid. Those who have read the memoirs of a certain Comte de Clermont must remember what happened to him one day on calling on Mad'lle Le Duc, whom he married later. He lived in those puff and powder days when it was usual with noblemen to pay their respects to ladies before they had left their rooms, and they presided over the levee with much vain glory at being thus favored. It so happened that Mad'lle Le Duc had over-slept herself, and that her confidante rushed into her lady's room, saying that the Comte was waiting to be admitted. "Quick, quick, my orange flower water," exclaimed the beauty, and she hastily bathed her face, neck, arms, and shoulders. "Let him in and open the window," said she, when her ablutions were over. The maid obeyed, after having thrown a lovely Valencienne coverlet over the bed, looped up a curtain, shaken out the pillows and given a boudoir appearance to the sleeping apartment. The Comte entered, and, lo! a sudden panic seized him on beholding Mlle. Le Duc's person covered with—ink. The soubrette had made a mistake.

Something of the same kind occurred with a dye te one of our actresses at the Varietes. She intended to dye her hair Titien hue, made a mistake with the help of her lady's maid, and turned it green. This pastoral prospect had to be endured for a whole week, and all the Duchesse de Gerolstein's admirers have enjoyed the poor girl's despair.

The Paris circles are this week full of the lovely robe sent to the Queen of Portugal. It may have been forgotten; a white satin skirt under golden gauze, looped up with fuschias and gold roses in a filagree. The same ornaments in the hair, on the neck and in the ears. She has ordered the same in white silver guaze and white filagree.

The grand duchesses of Russia have had fancy costumes sent them also. One is renaissance a red velvet, white satin and pearls; the other a Watteau, black velvet trimmings on white silk, with pink satin and roses, with a bunch of roses in the hair nestling among blonde.

At matinees white foulard skirts are looped up with flowers. China tea roses are most liked, but the everlasting field flowers and wheat ears are everlastingly lovely on the young. Loose jackets are trimmed round in the same way, but on all these occasions the same flowers are worn in the ears and on the head.

The only room left on that organ of sense is to be covered this winter with a puff of flowers or diadem, but Etruscan gold and imitation Etruscan gold is put on bonnets. A gold band above the forehead or anywhere seems indispensable. These gold circles are not "glories," though women, alias angels, wear them. A great deal of lace drapery is coming out this week; our great milliners find this the only way to make bonnets high, too high to be savory to all.

Brocaded lace patterns on silks are much thought of. Lace is also being sewn round black over-skirts having a blue, maize, or cerise underpetticoat. It is very rich and effective.

The various Bismarks are still a mania, but twelve ladies in twelve different Bismarks cannot harmonize.

At Biarritz the prettiest costumes at court are striped Algerians; it sounds bad, but looks very Oriental.

White is leading the season out and will lead the winter in again.

The last dress the Empress wore on the beach was a Bismark without any trimming.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Collapse of the Great French Financial Concern.

Paris (Sept. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

Quousque tandem abutere, Messrs. Emile and Isaac Pereire have resigned their seats as directors of the Mobilier, together with M. Salvador, and Messrs. De Germiny, Gannerou, and Delahante, been installed in their place. The new directors, as soon as they have ascertained the real position of affairs, will summon a general meeting of the shareholders and make a statement pending the publication of which it will be wise to receive current rumors with great caution.

One thing seems certain—that the creditors will not be such extensive losers as was at one time apprehended: but I am afraid that the shareholders have rather a comfortless lookout before them. The capital of the Mobilier was originally 60,000,000 francs; at the end of last year, or at the beginning of this, the capital was doubled, that is, raised to over 120,000,000 of francs. The par value of the shares was 500 francs, and their present value is only 239 francs. The loss in capital would thus be over 61,000,000 of francs.

But in addition the Mobilier holds (in addition to Immobiliere shares and bonds, of the Transatlantic companies) sundry Spanish script which is utterly worthless, and as all the securities (even those which may ultimately rally) are just now fearfully depreciated, a liquidation at present would be ruinous for all concerned. In the spring of 1864 Mobilier shares went up to nearly 1200 francs, and in the course of the previous year one of the directors, in a speech at the annual meeting, described them as an investment for fathers of families! There are to my knowledge at present in England holders of Mobilier shares who bought in at 1200f., and who have clung on in the hope of matters improving. There have been no securities subject to such fluctuations as the Mobilier. In 1852 its shares were quoted as high as 1785 f.; in 1854 they fell to 430f.; and in 1856 went up again to 1982f. 50c. It rose and thrived by speculation, and speculation has brought it to grief.

The Debt Statement.

The October exhibit shows that Secretary McCulloch, disregarding the entreaties of the inflationists, has cancelled legal-tenders to the full amount allowed by law, thus removing from the currency four millions of the irredeemable paper which degrades the currency and makes all commercial transactions sheer gambling. The United States notes were:—

September 1, 1867	$365,164,814
October 1, 1867	361,164,814
Reduction	$4,000,000

For this earnest step in canceling "legal tender" the Secretary deserves, and will receive, the commendation of every solvent man.

In funding the 7'30s, a process which must precede resumption, the Secretary has not been idle, though more could have been done had the exchange of 7'30s for 5 20s been opened to the public upon equitable terms. The 7 3 s stood:—

September 1, 1867	$400,766,025
October 1, 1867	385,489,100
Reduction	$15,276,925

The gold-bearing debt stood:—

September 1, 1867	$1,715,687,741
October 1 1867	1,745,196,141
Increase	$29,508,400

As all is now stand, the 7'30s can be funded into some kind of long gold-bearing bonds by July, 1868, thus making resumption a matter of absolute certainty.

The debt less cash in the Treasury shows a small increase, but this is explained by an unusually small month's receipts, and excessive payments on several accounts. The public in looking at the statement, and the national creditors anywhere, will notice with eminent satisfaction that the short debt is steadily passing into long, and that the legal-tender trash is being reduced to a point where by an honest effort on the part of Congress, it can be speedily put out of sight, and the currency of the nation be restored to soundness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PRIVILEGES.—The Pope has conferred the dignity of assistant to the Pontifical throne on every bishop who has come to the centenary *fete* and not yet been honored with that title. He also accords to all members of the episcopacy the privilege of wearing the violet cap.

THE AUSTRIAN UNIFORM.—The white and blue uniform of the Austrian troops is about to be replaced by grey blouses and loose red trowsers, with grey cap.

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1867. FALL. 1867

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Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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Though Scorched, Not Dead.

A FIRE-PROOF TEST

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ALSO,

A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.

The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as above specified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

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Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

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15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 515, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tufsm

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION Est. 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

114 and 116 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 3m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

306 and 311 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11§

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1221 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 11 Three doors above Walnut.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23 mwf3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,

Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINGEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION,

in Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recisimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthsm

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 1f NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 2m

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

ELEGANT AND WELL MADE

FURNITURE,

Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

NO. 253 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 23 mwf87 18] Above Spruce.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

MR. LUTZ

In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmwim

NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!

"Comparison the only test."

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.

WHITNEY & LUKENS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

9 28 wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 36 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

The Coinage of Japan.

On matters of trade and currency, which, as we so well know, have the most direct and vital bearing upon each other, the people of Japan have been instructed to some extent by the Dutch, with whom their trading transactions have hitherto been almost exclusively carried on. The information thus gained nevertheless was of a limited kind, and was probably sought for the purpose of meeting the internal wants of the country, and the consequence was the establishment of a system of coinage by no means cosmopolitan in its application, but, on the contrary, most narrow and artificial. The coinage of Japan was, however, it must be admitted, carefully devised, from one point of view, for its especial object, and its arrangement, though presenting startling anomalies to those unaccustomed to it, was not ill adapted to the daily necessities of the native population.

The treaty which was completed in 1858, conjointly between Great Britain, America, and Japan, and which, to a very limited degree, opened up commerce between the three countries, first induced the Japanese to take into earnest consideration the nature and peculiarities of their own metallic currency, and its adaptability or otherwise to the purposes of foreign trade. This consideration was a fact forced upon them by pressure of the strongest influence which it is said can operate upon traders in generals—that of self-interest. To make this point more clear and intelligible, let us describe the coinage of Japan as it was arranged at the period just cited. The principal coins circulating anterior to 1858 were the gold kobang, the gold itzebu, and the silver itzebu. The original kobang of gold was worth about 18s. 3½d., or 18s. 5d. British. The gold itzebu was worth one-third of the gold kobang, and the silver itzebu equalled in value 1s. 4d. English money.

At the time of the partial opening up of foreign trading transactions, the kobang circulated in Japan at four itzebus, although its European value was actually nearly fourteen itzebus! The immediate consequence of this latter circumstance on the sharp traders of America and England was to induce them to buy up all the kobangs that came in their way at the Japanese valuation. By this proceeding, which no doubt enlightened the poor natives, and revealed to them the truly commercial character of their new customers, the latter gained large sums of money. The lesson thus practically taught and forcibly illustrated was speedily learned by the Japanese, who set about purchasing the remaining kobangs. The result necessarily was a total disappearance of the kobang from the channels of general circulation.

The First Advertisement.

The London *City Press* says:—

"The first known newspaper advertisement is one which refers to the theft of two horses. It is contained in an early number of a paper called the *Imperial Intelligencer*, published in the year 1648. It was inserted by a gentleman of Candish, in Suffolk. After this these notifications were very few and far between for several years, until we approach the era of the London *Gazette*. Here, for some time, they assumed no very definite form, consisting merely of a short official notice in italics at the end of each *Gazitte*, and not headed with the title of 'advertisement.' One of the first called by this name in this paper is contained in the number for May, 1667. It is sufficiently remarkable to deserve resuscitation, and runs as follows:—'An advertisement.—We are, by his Majesty's command, to give notice, that by reason of the great heats which are growing on, there will be no further touching for the evil till Michaelmas next, and, accordingly, all persons concerned are to forbear their addresses till that time.'

In *Chambers' Journal*, in an article on "Early Newspaper Advertisements," we read:—"Charging for advertisements commenced at a very early period. A few at first might have been inserted gratuitously, but the revenue flowing from this source was so obvious a consideration that the practice soon began of charging a fixed sum for each."

"In the *Mercurius Librarius*, a bookseller's paper, it is stated that, 'To show that the publishers design the public advantage of trade, they will expect but sixpence for inserting any book, nor but twelvepence for any advertisement relating to the trade, unless it be excessive long.' The next intimation as to price is in the *Jockey's Intelligencer*, which charged one shilling for each, and sixpence for renewing. The *Observator*, in 1704, charged one shilling for eight lines; and the *Country Gentleman's Courant*, in 1706, inserted advertisements at twopence per line. The *Public Advertiser* charged for a length of time two shillings for each insertion."

Old Documents in France.

The Council-General of the Department of Seine Inferieure at its last session received a report on the contents of the archives. The catalogue, ordered and to be paid for by the city of Rouen, is now complete to the letter G. The museum of Rouen is making a collection of fac-similes of the more valuable seals. Sixteen hundred impressions have already been secured, nearly all of them in plaster. Among the most interesting papers are those dated at the end of the seventeenth century, in which archbishops, bishops, archdeacons, and other clergy express their conviction that the attempts to convert Protestants by repressive measures is a failure. A series of court records give many curious details of the prison discipline used in the sixteenth century. One of these documents is described by a Paris journal.

Under date of January 21, 1544, the records contain a copy of certain letters patent from Louis XII, dated at Blois, March 12, 1505. From these it appears that there was a prison in Rouen, known as the "Stone House," the jailor of which availed himself of a privilege granted to him by the King, to treat his prisoners as he pleased—that is, with an exacting and captious tyranny. At last, he went so far as to claim the custody of the prisoners coming from the *Cour des Aides*. The King refuses in these letters to order prisoners from this court to be put in his keeping, saying that they shall be sent to a respectable prison—*prison honnete*—where they will have equitable treatment.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The amount paid for freighting over the Santa Fe route last year was $22,000,000.

—John Brougham calls the victims of pretty waiter girls Saloonites.

—The gentleman who took the chair was not arrested for larceny.

—Madders colors red. This is the reason why the madder you get the redder you grow.

—The yield of chesnuts, walnuts, and butternuts in Vermont this season, will be larger than any previous season for many years.

—Mrs. Ellis, the author of "The Women of England," has in press a new three-volume novel entitled "Northern Roses."

—Jenkins says that the author of "Beulah" "looks as if she would weigh about 115 pounds."

—The proprietor of the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, is said to have made $40,000 this season.

—During the past year barges have brought more freight to New Orleans than the steamboats.

—The French soldiers are each to carry a medicine box on the waist belt. Kill or cure is their motto.

—Gross people are to be severely avoided; but we see no reason why one who is a grocer may not be cultivated in a friendly way.

—The Theatre Comique, of Chicago, has been closed by the authorities. It has become a den of thieves.

—Mark Twain's first effort as a "writist" according to the Memphis *Bulletin*, was while he was a Mississippi river boatman.

—One of the earliest and most important Mohammedan histories has been translated into French by Dr. Zotenberg, an eminent German scholar.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$200,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,630·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000 300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,558·23
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys	20,000·00
195,800 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par. Cost. $1,030,352·05. Market value	$1,070,380·75
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,549·00
	$1,407,321·55

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Hatfield, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernadou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1867

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 2]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS,

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 3 23]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $360,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3600 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ieghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK,
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
CLEAR WHITE PINE,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.
6 1 rp]

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 16]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER FOR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
6 27 stuthfsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists.
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 4] 1Rog. 102 JONES' Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 8·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Pinegrove, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·35 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7·45 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·40 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·20 A. M and 1·50 and 10·00 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·2 and 10·20 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·1 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·4 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·40 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R ILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 6, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	2·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	12·00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·20 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·35 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	9·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·30 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 1·25 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
5 2] General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2·25 1 2d class, 1·50

At 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.
At 8 and 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenckis.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $5.
The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
October 7, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3·20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chasey, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle,

THE BEER TRADE IN GERMANY.

The Great Breweries of Vienna and Munich.

The manufacture and consumption rapidly increasing on the C... supposed the large ... of beer is Exhibition will ... ...continent, and it is finest ... consumption at the Paris ... still further extend its use. The ...ple ever dedicated to King Gambrinus ...m the Austrian part of the Exhibition park. It is a very large wooden building, of simple but admirable construction, with a light roof showing the timbers, and a broad gallery round the interior. It is well lighted and ventilated, and those who prefer the open air find plenty of accommodation under the spacious verandahs outside. The brewery to which this establishment belongs is the largest in Austria, and indeed on the Continent.

THE VIENNA BREWERIES.

The principal brewery in Austria is at Klein-Schwechat, near Vienna, and was established in 1632; but its importance dates only from 1836, when the late proprietor, Mr. Anthony Dreher, took possession of it. Previous to this latter date the only beer brewed there was *obergarig*, a highly fermented beer, which would not keep, but was consequently drank at an early age. Mr. Dreher thoroughly revolutionized the brewery, formed immense stone cellars and introduced the slowly fermented lager beer, which soon grew into enormous popularity. During the first year of the reign of Mr. Dreher the quantity made at Schwechat amounted to 330,937 gallons.

In the year 1850 the brewery became totally inadequate to the supply required; the premises were extended, and machinery introduced instead of manual labor. Soon after this Mr. Dreher purchased a domain near Saaz, famous for its growth of hops. He had out an extensive hop plantation, and also built a brewery there according to the modern system. In 1862 he purchased the landed property of Steinbruch, near Pesth, and erected a stone brewery, answering all the modern demands. He had, accordingly three large breweries.

The Schwechat brewery is the largest on the Continent. Including malt floors, it occupies an area of twenty-one and one-third acres. Fourteen and a quarter acres are covered with vaults. The daily consumption of malt, made in the winter, is 1500 bushels, requiring floors of six and one-third acres of area, and a storeroom for 18,000 bushels of raw barley, and magazines for storing 60,000 bushels of malt. Machinery is employed to convey the dry malt to the bruisers and crackers, and thence to the boiling-house, in which latter are six copper pans, the largest holding 6230 gallons.

During the working months the make amounts to 47,348 gallons of beer daily. The fermenting rooms hold 1246 vats, holding 654,773 gallons. In the subterranean cellars, which together occupy an area of three and three-quarter acres, there are 4317 barrels or tuns, holding from 500 to 2500 gallons each, or 5,160,863 gallons of beer in all. At the side of the cellars, and in immediate connection with them, there are ice-pits of more than two acres area, in which 40,000 tons of ice can be stowed away. In the works are employed three fixed and one portable steam-engine, and one hydraulic engine—together, eighty-horse power. They employ 350 brewers and brewers' assistants, and 250 draymen and laborers. Rails run through the whole establishment, and are connected with the railroad. The stables contain 72 horses and 240 dray-oxen. From the 1st of January, 1866, to 1st of January, 1867, 5,989,148 gallons were produced, yielding a revenue to the Government from this single brewery of nearly $488,000.

In the Saaz brewery, built by Mr. Dreher according to the new system in the year 1861, the working is not confined to the winter months, but continues the whole year round; only the summer months are devoted to the brewing of tapping beer (Schank-beer), a beer peculiar to Bohemia, while the winter months are devoted to brewing lager-beer.

To effect the summer brewing without injury to the quality of the beer, very effective cooling apparatus is employed. The fermenting cellars are so abundantly supplied with ice that the temperature in them does not exceed forty-three to fifty degrees of Fahrenheit, even in the hottest summer months, and in the store cellars the temperature is constantly kept to about thirty-six degrees Fahrenheit. The prize for beer at the Paris Exhibition was gained by the Schwechat brewery.

The three breweries named yield a yearly income to the Government of $628,855.

THE MUNICH BREWERIES.

These statistics of the great Austrian breweries cannot be matched on the Continent; but Munich is better known as a brewing region than Vienna. The breweries of Munich are freely thrown open to young brewers, and thirty years since Dr. Kaiser, Technological Professor in the University of Munich, established a course of scientific lectures on the subject, which have been attended by more than a thousand young men. One of the famous Bavarian breweries in Munich has given practical instruction to more than three hundred of these pupils. The production of beer has been doubled in Bavaria in thirty years, and at the same time the number of breweries has diminished; machinery has to a great extent replaced hand labor, and this has led to the formation of very extensive establishments.

THE KING OF BAVARIA A BREWER.

In Munich there are sixteen breweries in operation, two of which are worked for account of the King of Bavaria, thirteen belong to private individuals, and one to a monastery. Nuremberg has twenty-four, and Augeburg seventy-one. In point of quantity of beer Munich outstrips all her competitors.

BEER AND WINE.

While the manufacture and consumption of beer is rapidly increasing, wine is as quickly decreasing. Twenty years ago there were in Lower Austria 80,000 yochs or 120,000 acres of vineyards under cultivation, which produced annually 2,000,000 eimers, or 30,000,000 gallons of wine. There are now only 66,000 yochs of vineyards, producing 1,046,000 eimers or 16,000,000 gallons.

During the same time the manufacture of beer has increased from 1,400,000 eimers, or 21,000,000 gallons, to 2,900,000 eimers, or 43,000,000 gallons, being more than double. This last quantity was brewed in 1865, and by the former years' rate of growth it may safely be calculated that the consumption now amounts to 52,000,000 gallons.

There are at present 114 breweries at work, employing 1500 workmen, and have 30 steam engines of 750 horse power. Each workman produces 2000 eimers, or 30,000 gallons of beer yearly. The workmen's wages are 1 to 1½ florins per day (58 to 75 cents), with board and lodging.

A Flowery Auctioneer.

There is an auctioneer in the north of England whose announcements rival those of the famous Robbins, who talked of "the litter of the rose-leaves and the noise of the nightingales." This man is named Donkin, and he carries on his business at Newcastle—but he does not sell by auction. On the contrary:—

"By virtue of a commission which confers upon him the high privilege of exercising the functions of the agricultural hammer, within a field so full of pleasant memories and Northumbrian associations"—

he will "dispose of thirty-six West Highland bullocks, two short-horn heifers, and fifty fat sheep." Nor is he ashamed of his climax. He dilates upon it—poetically:—

"Repetitions," he says, "upon the exquisite flavor of the beef of the Kyloe ox, in all the richness of its full maturity, would be an unpardonable tautology in the ear of the family butcher, whose stall is a standing poem upon the glories of aldermanic repasts."

Nor does he end here. He gives his reasons for indulging in these flights of fancy:—

"A dry catalogue here might have done; but to see without emotion and an exclamation of surprise a selection from the native herds of the straths of Argyle heightening by the elegance of their majestic forms and highly polished condition, would denote a soul as 'dull as the fat weed that rots on Lethe's wharf.'"

SCOTLAND.—The four hundred and twelve Church of England congregations in Scotland gave $700,000 last year for charitable purposes.

PROFITS OF AUTHORSHIP.

Authorship is, nowadays, a source of profit when pursued industriously by those who thoroughly understand it. Charles Dickens has probably received a half million for his works, and his income is about seventy thousand dollars per year. But he is a perfect man of business, owns all his books, and has them manufactured for himself, although he sells them through Chapman & Hall, to whom he allows a percentage. Mrs. Stowe, for "Uncle Tom," netted a small fortune.

The emoluments of Cooper, Irving, and men of like rank, were considerable; even Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and Mrs. Southworth have accumulated fortunes; and the authors' percentage from the sale of some of our popular school books have the air of fable. Noah Webster lived for the greater part of his lifetime upon the profits of his spelling-book. The sums obtained by some of the French authors for single works are still more startling. Victor Hugo was paid $80,000 for "Les Miserables," and $88000 for the copyright of a single poem; while the "Notre Dame de Paris" brought him $40,000, and his other works similarly large sums. He is said to have refused $100,000 for the copyright of his last book. Yet he hawked about his first work a long time before he found a purchaser at three hundred francs.

Georges Sand realized ten thousand dollars on each of her seventy-five volumes of novels, and about $80,000 additional on her plays. There is little doubt that Alexandre Dumas, the elder, has made nearly a million of dollars, and spent it. Miss Braddon is rapidly acquiring a fortune. Sardou, the author of *La Famille Benoiton*—a play produced in English, in New York, under the title of the *Fast Family*—has received for it, from the Parisian and provincial theatres, about $30,000. Paul Feval, another playwright, received for *La Bossu*, played here under the name of *The Duke's Motto*, $24,000; and for *La Fils du Diable*, $22,000. Besides this, his annual income from the copywrights of his novels averages $12,000. Ponsard received $12,000 in advance for his last piece. Lamartine has received and spent a fortune, and complains now of poverty, not being probably worth $50,000—a pitiable case of destitution. So Eugene Sue received 750,000 francs for his 'Mysteries of Paris,' nearly as much for the "Wandering Jew," and realized a large fortune from his various works, and spent it as French authors generally do. Scribe, the dramatist, left a fortune of $800,000.

But there is a dark side to the picture. The miserable life of Savage, and the equally miserable life of Poe, were due, perhaps, mainly to the lack of moral principle in the men; but there are instances even in modern days of the scantiness of reward of modern authors. Alphonse Karr wrote his first novel, popular in France even yet, and sold it to a publisher for twelve hundred francs ($240), and took promissory notes for the amount. The notes were never paid, and the costs of protest, amounting to as much more, fell on poor Karr. Another French writer of reputation, Sandeau, received for novels six hundred francs, one half in waters. Beranger, from whose works his publishers netted a half million of francs, received an annuity of less than a hundred and sixty dollars. However, Beranger had few wants, and was so content that it was with difficulty his publishers could get him to take the money when they raised his annual pension to three thousand francs. The elder authors suffered more than the younger. Thus Spenser was always in want; Corneille had an old age of misery; Tasso had to borrow small amounts of silver at one time to procure food; Camoens, the great Portuguese poet, died "in an hospital, without having a sheet or shroud to cover him." Aldrovandus also died in a hospital; Ockley, the author of a famous "History of the Saracens," passed a great part of his life in a debtor's prison; Vaudel, the most illustrious poet of Holland, died in poverty; Cervantes was miserably poor; Xylander sold a manuscript work for a dinner; the fate of Chatterton is universally known; and Vaugelas, before he closed a life of wretchedness, left his dead body to the surgeons for the benefit of his creditors.

THE AMBER TRADE.

The trade in amber is becoming more extensive every year at Memel. The diggings in the Samland, the district between Konigsberg and the Baltic, recently yielded five thousand three hundred pounds of amber in one year. Amber is found on the seacoast of Eastern Prussia and on the shores and at the bottom of the Fresh and Curish Haffs. It is fished for in the surf with nets, or dug up out of the sands, but the most successful method is to dredge for it at the bottom of the water. An English paper says:—

"In former times amber was only procured by picking it up on the seashore, but it has since been discovered that large amber fields exist from sixteen to thirty feet below the surface of the sea, in a tertiary stratum. As, however, it is impossible to make amber pits without removing the sand hillocks on the coast, a large tract of land, by this practice, has been deprived of its natural barrier against the inroads of the sea, and the sea border has thus been exposed to the dangers of floods and drifting sands. It is suggested that when the leases are renewed the Government should make some arrangements for preventing the amber districts from being exposed to such dangers; indeed, it appears that the diggings could be carried on more effectually by a system of mines, which would obviate the necessity of removing the hillocks on the coast.

"The diggings up to 1862 had yielded very fair profits, but by the system of dredging a Memel firm in one year obtained 17,500 pounds of amber, at a cost of about 50,000 Prussian dollars. In 1863 the quantity collected by this method was nearly twice as large; in 1865 more dredging machines were in operation, and 53,000 pounds of amber were raised. In 1866 the quantity had increased to 73,000 pounds. At present about 14 machines and about 400 workmen are employed in dredging, who work day and night if the Haff is not frozen up. The Memel firm pays about 4000 Prussian dollars per annum to Government in rent, and the current expenses are said to amount to 180,000 Prussian dollars a year. Similar works are about to be established in the Fresh Haff, near the port of Pillau.

"The quantity of amber thrown up by the sea of late years has been inconsiderable; the exact amount, however, cannot be ascertained, as the fishermen who collect this mineral sell it privately, in small parcels. Mr. Ward, her Majesty's vice-consul at Memel, reports that amber now constitutes an important article of trade at this port and also at Dantsic. It is exported to Austria, Turkey, and France, and after many fruitless attempts to introduce it as an article of trade with this country, orders were received in 1865 to ship amber to England, whence it is re-exported to the East Indies, Africa, and China. It appears that considerable quantities are now sent to England, but, unfortunately, no official accounts of the quantities are on record at Memel. The amber found at that port is of excellent quality, and is considered to be particularly adapted for pipe mouth-pieces. The prices vary according to the size and quality of the piece, from five silver groschen to $80 per pound. The largest piece ever found in the neighborhood of Memel weighed about five pounds, and was valued at about four hundred Prussian dollars"

The Poison Panic in Italy.

Cases of poison panic, with its terrible consequences, are continually reported in Italy. A fearful tragedy has just been enacted in the neighborhood of Gerace, in Calabria. A mob attacked the house of the Captain of the National Guard, and then broke into the barracks of the carbineers. On being told to disperse, and refusing to do so, a terrible struggle ensued between the soldiers and the population, who use knives, cutlasses, hatchets, anything they can lay hold of on such occasions. The Captain of the National Guard and another officer of light infantry were killed, and others wounded; the rest of the small force were obliged to retreat, and the mob, new masters of the situation, set fire to the house of the unfortunate Captain, and burned the barracks of the carbineers. Assistance arrived when it was too ate to be of use.

THE LAST LITERARY LARCENY IN ENGLAND.

The old custom still appears to obtain among a certain class of English writers of ridiculing French literature in public and stealing from it in secret. Another flagrant instance of this sort of larceny has just been exposed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It seems Miss Braddon, editor of *Belgravia*, engaged a Mr. Babington White to write an "original novel" for the pages of that magazine, and Mr. White fulfilled his engagement apparently by the production of a tale called "Circe," which was duly printed in *Belgravia* as an "original novel," and then, after the prevailing fashion, reprinted in book form by a London publishing house. Here, however, its successful career of imposture is suddenly checked by a copy falling into the hands of a *Pall Mall* critic, who, being well up in his French theatre, immediately discovers that the "Circe" of Mr. Babington White is nothing more than a free translation and adaptation to the English novel style of Octave Feuillet's play of *Dalila*, published in 1853, but never acted nor intended for the stage.

The scene of *Dalila* is laid in Naples, that of "Circe" in London; the hero of the former is a composer, that of the latter an artist; the minor situations and characters are somewhat different in the two works, and in the catastrophe there is some variation. But, says the *Pall Mall* critic:—

"It would be the height of credulity to imagine that the resemblance between these two books is merely a matter of accident, or to be attributed, in Mr. Pud's words, to 'two people happening to hit upon the same thought,' and M. Feuillet making first use of it."

And the ruthless demolisher of Mr. Babington White's name and fame proceeds to show by extracts from each work, that the similarity in some instances extends even to identity both of thought and diction, or, in other words, that Mr. White has conscientiously (?) translated M. Feuillet. And the article concludes with the following extinguisher:—

"The crying offense of the book, however, is its absolute dishonesty. Its adapter is simply attempting to palm off upon the English public as an original novel a book stolen from the French, altered in some respects, lengthened and much maltreated altogether, but with its origin still clearly to be traced by those who will trouble themselves to examine into the matter. We claim a right to protest against a proceeding so fraudulent. In all cases of adaptation—let it be a play from a play, as *The Streets of London* from *Les Pauvres des Paris;* or a play from a novel, as *Still Waters Run Deep* from 'Le Gendre;' or a novel from a novel, as 'The Doctor's Wife' from 'Madame Bovary,' and 'Circe' from 'Dalila'—it is the merest justice that the obligation to the foreign and original author should be publicly acknowledged and formally placed upon record."

These are sentiments which every honest writer, here as well as abroad, will echo.

A Little Bill of Expenses.

A letter writer in Spain has exhumed from the old records a little bill of war expenses, rendered by the Spanish General Gonzales de Cordova to King Ferdinand, after the famous battle of Ceriguola. The writer says:—

"The 'Great Captain' was perhaps not much of a bookkeeper, and thought the kingdom he had just gained for his sovereign ought to make up for any slight inaccuracies in his 'entries.' Besides, he, like General Narvaez, was an Andalusian, and the Andalusians are regarded as the Gascons of Spain. Accordingly, twenty-four hours afterwards, he presented the King with the following little bill, which is a singular contrast to the modest account of his own personal expenditure handed in by George Washington to the young Congress of the United States of America, after the conclusion of the struggle for independence, successfully maintained by the British Colonies against George III. The famous 'Cuentas del Gran Captain' is much celebrated in Spain, and may be profitably studied at the present moment. It runs as follows:—

"Two hundred thousand seven hundred and thirty-six ducats given to friars, nuns, and poor mendicants, that they might pray for the success of the Spanish arms.

"One hundred million ducats spent on pickaxes, spades and hoes.

"Ten thousand ducats for perfumed gloves, to preserve the troops from bad odors arising from the multitudes of the enemy left dead upon the field.

"One hundred and seventy thousand ducats for renewing church bells destroyed in ringing peals.

"Fifty thousand ducats for brandy distributed to the army on the day of battle.

"One million ducats for thanksgiving masses.

"Three millions ducats for masses for the dead.

"Eight hundred thousand ducats for spies.

"And, lastly, one hundred million ducats in compensation for my patience in listening to a cheeseparing king, who demands accounts from a man who has presented him with a kingdom."

Concerning School Children's Eyes.

A curious work has been published at Breslau lately by a Dr. Hermann Cohn, giving the result of an examination of the eyes of ten thousand and sixty school children. The proportion of short-sighted children was 17·1 per cent., or seventeen hundred and thirty among ten thousand and sixty. No village children were found to be shortsighted until they had been some time at school—at least half a year. There were in proportion four times as many shortsighted children in the town (Breslau) as in the country, and shortsightedness increased generally with the demands made upon the children. Dr. Cohn attributes the evil in a great measure to the bad construction of school benches, which force the children to read with their books close before their eyes, and with their heads held downwards.

AN EMPEROR'S GODSON IN TROUBLE.—The other morning a prisoner attired in the height of fashion was placed at the bar of the Correctional Police of Brussels. This young man, who held his head erect, although under a triple charge of swindling, of illegally wearing decorations, and of bearing a false name, was the son of the poet Casimir Delavigne, godson of Napoleon.

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